Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

THIRD SERIES

VOL. XXXVI. No. 16 — 29 JUNE 1929

Contents for 29 June 1929

VICTOR FRÉDÉRIC LALOUX

ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST 1929

VOL. XXXVI. No. 16 29 JUNE 1929

The Royal Gold Medal

PRESENTATION TO M. VICTOR ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC LALOUX [*Hon. Corr. Member.*]

[*At the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, 24 June* 1929.]

THE Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects was presented to M. Victor Laloux in the rooms of the Institute on Monday, 24 June 1929, the President, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., in the chair. In making the presentation, the President said :—

As I said, a year ago, this is our Grand Night, the night on which the Royal Gold Medal, the highest architectural honour in this country, is to be presented to an esteemed colleague. It is, for various reasons, one of the most delightful evenings of the year. First of all, it brings home to us, in a very real sense, the gracious patronage of His Majesty the King, for His Majesty commands us to submit for his approval the name of an architect whom we consider worthy of this great honour. The King, of his Royal pleasure, confirms this choice of ours, and graciously confers upon the President for the time being the privilege of presenting the Royal Gift. Secondly, when the Gold Medallist is nominated, any feeling of rivalry—which, I suppose, exists and is common in all professions—is absent, and there is nothing but the best of human feeling present in the thoughts and minds of all of us. The contest for such an honour is keen, and the task of selection is not easy ; but I can testify that in that selection the Committee, with the Council, only considers the quality of a man's work, and it is with ungrudging appreciation that the man for this honour is selected, and it is, I am sure, with unassuming modesty that he receives it from His Majesty. And, thirdly, the evening's outstanding pleasure is, of course, the event itself.

That an architect should stand forth in an assembly such as this as a man who has advanced the art of architecture by his good work, and, in so doing, has materially assisted in the progress of civilisation, is no small thing. As the one man, whether of this country or another, deemed to be worthy to receive this Royal Gold Medal, it is an event which gladdens the hearts of us all, and it is surely a spectacle which should stimulate us in our work. It expresses, in no uncertain fashion, the brotherhood of art.

It is known to you all that His Majesty has graciously accepted the nomination of Monsieur Laloux, a great French architect. On looking at the list of the Royal Gold Medallists, I find that no less than thirteen gentlemen of France have received this honour, M. Laloux being the fourteenth. It is a platitude to say that we architects of the British Empire have a profound admiration for the architecture of France. And is it to be wondered at when one calls to mind the glorious buildings of that country, from mediæval times down to the eighteenth century, not forgetting, too, its many fine modern buildings ? And she has also led the world in architectural education, to which I, personally, attach a vast importance. The fame of the Ecole des Beaux Arts is known all the world over. It will, then, be very easily understood how proud we are that the name of M. Laloux should be added to the roll of distinguished Gold Medallists. I should like to say how very sorry indeed we are that he is not able to receive the Gold Medal in person. It is like *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark. But I will read a translation of the letter he has sent us :

" My dear Colleague,—In view of the state of my health, which has led my doctor to forbid my attempting the journey across the Channel, I am compelled to ask you to pardon my inability to be present in London on the 24th of June. I am anxious that you should know how deeply I regret having been forced to make this decision. It would have given me the greatest possible pleasure to be able to spend a few days in the midst of my British colleagues, and express to them, by word of mouth, my appreciation of the great honour which they have paid me."

At such an age—he was born in 1850—and being, as you have just heard, in indifferent health, we understand that the journey was unthinkable. His Excellency the French Ambassador has kindly consented to receive the Medal on his behalf, and we would ask him to convey to M. Laloux our great regret that he is not able to be with us to-night. We send him, Sir, our cordial greeting, and hope that he may live long to enjoy the honour which has come to him.

As I have just said, he was born in 1850, at Tours, and this, briefly, is his history. He was a pupil of M. André, was a member of the Institute (Academie des Beaux Arts), he is a past-president of the S.A.D.G. and the Société Centrale. He obtained the Grand Prix de Rome in 1878, was Inspector-General of Civil Buildings and National Palaces; he was Professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; he was awarded a gold medal at the Paris International Exhibition of 1889, and the Medal of Honour of the Salon was given to him in 1885. He also had a gold medal at the Paris International Exhibition in 1900.

As regards literature, he wrote a book on the Restoration of Olympia in 1889, and he has also written a treatise on Greek Architecture.

His architectural works include the Church of St. Martin at Tours, and the Railway Station and Hotel de Ville at Tours; also the Gare d'Orleans and Hotel Terminus, the Hotel de Ville de Roubaix and the Chambre de Commerce.

As a predecessor in this chair once said, art has no boundary and no national frontier; and this is exemplified by the fact that in most of the great countries of Europe is to be found a Royal Gold Medallist. When one thinks of those terrible, yet glorious, years of the Great War when nations were fighting for the freedom of peoples, and the close brotherhood which existed between us and France—and may that continue to exist, Sir—it is especially gratifying that the King bestows this honour on a gentleman of France.

Your Excellency, in the name of His Majesty, and with the unanimous approval of the architects of Great Britain, I ask you to accept this Medal on behalf of M. Victor Laloux.

His Excellency The FRENCH AMBASSADOR (Monsieur de Fleuriau): I will ask the President's permission to send his speech to M. Laloux, as in that speech he will find many things which have been far better expressed than I could express them, about the Medal itself; that it is given by the King, on your advice, and the glory enveloping it, which has been so well expressed by your President. M. Laloux is now an old man; I have not myself seen him for fifteen years. He holds in France a very high position, particularly among the men of my own age. He was already a man in the Ecole des Beaux Arts when I was using my mathematical books in school at my studies. The architects of France and my countrymen generally will feel, as I do myself, very deeply this honour which has been conferred upon M. Laloux.

The SECRETARY (Mr. MacAlister) read the following letter received by the President from the Société Centrale Des Architectes.

8 *Rue Danton, Paris.*
le 20 juin, 1929.

Monsieur le Président et très honoré Confrère,

Le Bureau de notre Société a appris avec joie que la Grande Médaille d'Or de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Angleterre avait été conférée, sur la présentation de l'Institut Royal des Architectes britanniques, à notre illustre Maître Victor Laloux, membre de l'Institut de France.

Cette haute distinction, qui consacre le grand talent et la belle carrière artistique de notre éminent confrère, honore en même temps notre profession et notre Pays; aussi en cette circonstance, notre Société est-elle particulièrement fière de l'hommage rendu a l'un de ses anciens Présidents et elle m'a chargé de vous exprimer toute sa gratitude pour le témoignage de haute considération confraternelle donné à l'un des nôtres par l'Institut Royal des Architectes britanniques.

Vous avez bien voulu nous associer à la manifestation de la remise de cette distinction le lundi 24 juin prochain et je regrette vivement qu'en raison de la tenue du 53ème Congrès des Architectes français qui s'ouvrira le même jour à Paris, il ne me soit pas possible de me rendre à votre aimable invitation et de vous apporter moi-même le témoignage de notre particulière gratitude. Toutefois, désirant qu'un des membres de notre Association vous en transmette l'expression, j'ai prié notre éminent confrère Sir John Simpson, correspondant de l'Institut de France et de notre Société, de vouloir bien me représenter à cette cérémonie.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président et très honoré Confrère, l'hommage de mes sentiments de haute considération confraternelle.

Le Président de la Société,
Membre de l'Institut,
(Signed) E. PONTREMOLI.

Sir JOHN SIMPSON (Past President): I have been asked, Mr. President, as the Secretary has just informed you, to represent our distinguished colleague M. Pontremoli, the President of the Société Centrale, at this ceremony. I know that our friend Laloux would have been here if it had been physically possible for him to come. He intended to be here up to quite recently, and it was only after Thursday or Friday that M. Pontremoli telegraphed to me asking me to take his place here to-night and express to our dear friend Laloux the congratulations not only of ourselves but also of his French comrades on the honour which has been done him by His Majesty the King. Monsieur the Ambassador has kindly promised to convey the Medal to our friend Laloux. When he is present himself at the Société Centrale he will receive the congratulations of his French brethren, expressed with a much finer eloquence than I could ever hope to reach. And that is the only ray of sunlight I can see in the absence of Laloux.

Laloux, as you have said, Sir, is the fourteenth Frenchman to receive the Royal Gold Medal. The list is a most illustrious one. It begins with Hittorff in 1855, who had an enormous knowledge of the Greek colonies and of Sicily, on which he wrote what is still the standard work. Then we find Viollet-le-Duc, that inexhaustible well of knowledge in all that concerns the Middle Ages. There is Louis Duc, of the Palais de Justice, Charles Garnier, of the Opera House, and my dear and regretted personal friend Daumet, who took so much interest in his English architectural friends and relations. Then came Charles Girault, of the Petit Palais, one of the most remarkable instances of present-day architecture. He happened to be the thirteenth on the list, but that unfortunate number does not seem to have brought any ill-luck to us, and I hope it has brought him none either. At any rate, there are now fourteen Frenchmen at the table, including the dead. But when I say the dead, do not let us forget that no architect who has done work such as they have is ever dead; they are immortal.

I must not say any more, Sir; the occasion is lacking. But in my private correspondence I shall venture to say how very much you, Sir, regretted his inability to be here and how cordially his brethren here received the nomination of his name and the honour done to him.

Mr. ARTHUR J. DAVIS [*F.*]: The Council of the Institute were well inspired when they proposed that this year's Gold Medal should be awarded to Monsieur Victor Laloux. No living architect has done more for the advancement of our art and for the education of at least two generations of students of all countries than Monsieur Laloux.

It would have been a great privilege to welcome him in London this summer to receive this token of our respect and admiration, but unfortunately the state of his health and the burden of his years prevent him from accepting our invitation, and the medal will have to be presented to him through the intermediary of His Excellency the French Ambassador.

The name of Laloux is to-day a household word in at least two continents. He is one of the "Grands Maîtres" of academic art whose names are respected and venerated in all grades of French society. His long career represents all that is good in the artistic tradition of France. Unlike many of his contemporary professors he has not only been highly successful in his capacity as patron of an atelier which he has made famous by his untiring efforts, but he has also designed buildings which have left their mark in the artistic history of his generation.

Laloux was a pupil of André, and a contemporary of Pascal, Guadet, Ginain, Déglanne, Daumet and Paulin, all professors of renown. His popularity as patron is proverbial and his atelier the largest in Paris. Incidentally many of the now celebrated American architects owe their success in large measure to his guidance in their early Paris student years.

At the beginning of this century his atelier was famous for the number of its Grand Prix winners, and its popularity abroad is well established. However, the few British architects who passed through the Beaux-Arts seem to have gravitated to the atelier Pascal, probably owing to the fact that its charming and accomplished patron was fond of speaking our language, of which he had a good command.

From Laloux's atelier came many fine architects. To mention only a few: Pontremoli, Hirons, Hassner, Lemaresquier, Leprince Rinquet, Van Allen and Camille Lefevre all graduated there.

To those who are not closely acquainted with the Beaux-Arts traditions, which are now generally recognised as the foundation of all good methods of teaching architecture, it is difficult to describe the veneration in which men like Laloux and Pascal are held by those pupils fortunate enough to have been taught by them. The relations between master and pupil are informal and paternal, and are somewhat similar to those which existed in Renaissance times in the studios of the great artists where master and apprentice were in constant communion of ideas. This naturally means that the patron must devote a considerable portion of his time to the criticism of the hundreds of designs that are produced each year in his atelier, which all receive his attention. He must act on innumerable juries and committees, both French and international, adjudicate awards and competitions for the simplest and most complex problems,

ranging from the 12 hr. sketches of the candidate for school admission to the elaborate sets of drawings which are required for the Grand Prix.

It is therefore not astonishing to find that the practice of a chef d'atelier is usually somewhat limited, but this is not the case with Laloux, who has designed and carried out many monuments of outstanding merit, among the best of which are the Quai d'Orsay Railway Station, Paris, the Basilique St. Martin at Tours, and the Hotel de Ville, Roubaix.

Laloux is one of " Les Immortels " and " Membre de l'Institut," the highest position which a French architect can attain. He is one of the founders of the " Société Centrale des Architectes " and has been several times President of the " Société des Architectes Diplômés." Many are the honours which have been bestowed on him, but I am confident that none of these mean so much to him as do the love and admiration of the numerous pupils who have been privileged to start their careers in his atelier, and the acknowledgment of all those who know him that he stands to-day a great figure among the contemporary leaders of French architecture.

The PRESIDENT : I should like to ask Sir Fabian Ware if he will say a few words. His intimacy with France is well known during the last ten years, and I am sure he can say something which will be listened to with the greatest respect.

Major-General SIR FABIAN WARE, K.C.V.O. : I think your President might have told you that this has come as an entire surprise to me. He invited me, with the usual hospitality of the Institute, to dinner to-night, and I very much enjoyed my dinner, sitting next to him. I came partly to see the President and to meet so many architects with whom I have had to work during the last few years ; but I was chiefly attracted by the fact that on this occasion a great British Institute, representing the architecture not only of Great Britain, but, in a sense, the whole British Empire, was about to bestow an honour—the highest honour at its command —on a French architect. That appealed to me very greatly. I am not going to attempt to assign to M. Laloux his place in the world's architecture ; as a mere amateur I should like merely to say that I have the greatest admiration and respect for all the work of M. Laloux that I have seen, and I do not grudge the Americans the fact that they owe far more to him than they probably do to us. As his Excellency knows, I have been very largely responsible for the erection in France of a number of monuments representing the best in the quiet and humble way that British architects can produce, in connection with what I may call a feeling of piety which is very near to their hearts. We have some of those architects here to-night, and we are all proud of the way they have represented us. There has been nothing in the work which has been more helpful to us, more hopeful for international relations in the future, than the perfect sympathy, absolute lack of jealousy, and the great encouragement, by word and by deed, that has been given us by the French architects. I do not think, your Excellency, anybody except the one or two architects here who worked with us can appreciate and realise the very touching way—which has gone straight to our hearts—in which we have been encouraged and helped by French architects. May I venture to say, before your Excellency, all that has been said in French lectures and French publications has been sympathetic and flattering with regard to what our architects have done.

I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to associate myself with this tribute of respect and affection which you have shown, not only to a great French architect, but also to that great nation which many of us love next to our own.

The PRESIDENT : When I was saying a few words just now, I did not quite conclude. I just wanted to say, your Excellency, how proud and delighted I am at having the privilege of obeying His Majesty's command ; and I should be indeed greatly obliged if you would kindly convey to M. Laloux the pleasure it gives me personally to perform this last official act of my presidency.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring President

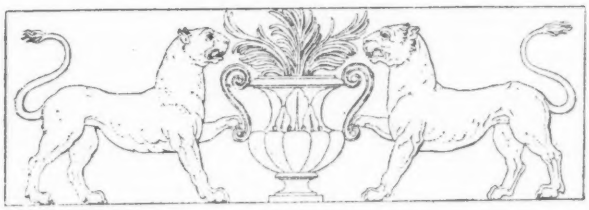
Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER [*F.*]: As this, I understand, is the last time that you, Mr. President, will occupy the presidential chair, it devolves upon me, as a Vice-President of this Institute, to undertake—I wish I could call it the pleasant duty—of bidding you farewell, and of submitting to the members of our Institute a vote of thanks to Mr. Walter Tapper for the work he has done during the two years of office.

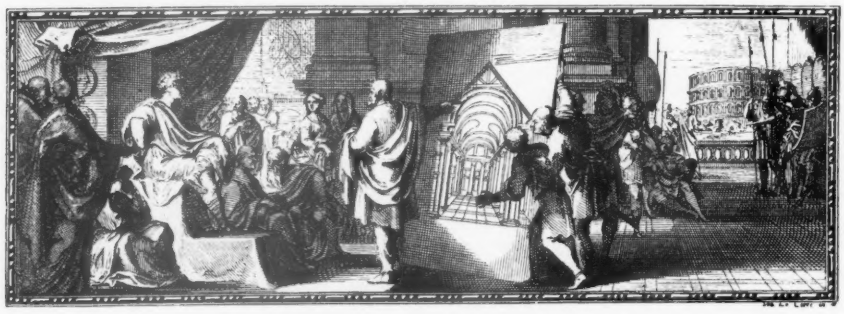
It is not within the range of all of us to realise the amount of work that devolves on the Institute President, but to some of us there has been given a glimpse of the work he has had to do. I know that in the routine work of a President here there is a sacrifice of nearly the whole of his evenings and of a large proportion of the time that he would be pleased to devote to imaginative work. The imaginative work of our President we know ; and I am afraid it is a permanent loss to the architecture of this country that he has given two years to work which, though of great value to us, is probably not of the same value to posterity. Nevertheless, he has had a

historic two years of office. The number of things which have come up before him and have been handled by him and brought to a successful conclusion are such as have fallen to the lot of few other Presidents. I might just mention that one of the later things is the securing of a site for the new premises which we are going to occupy at some time in the future, and which will very likely facilitate the work of our Institute. There has been an arrangement for the endowment of a scholarship at Rome, a Bursary for architecture teachers to visit Greece, and several other things which have marked his years of office, and are indubitably of permanent value to our profession. He has also conducted the development scheme, which has gone before the members of this and has been unhesitatingly accepted. Only a few of us know how much we owe to our President and the distinguished way in which he has conducted his duties. But many of us, I think, will feel that while he has been in this Chair they have had as their representative one who was always capable of becoming a personal friend to them, as he has been a personal friend to those who have been near and dear to him for many, many years. I am not asking for a seconder, I do not think the motion needs one.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT : What am I to say ? Had it not been for the loyalty and friendship of my colleagues I could not have done this work. One of the most delightful things in a position of this kind is the friendship it brings to a man. That is a thing that I highly value. I have done little—I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is very little—but I have tried, at all events, to do my best, and no man can do more. And so I thank you, Mr. Lanchester, and I thank you all, for the help which you have been to me.





English Hospital Planning—Part II*

BY H. PERCY ADAMS [*F.*]

[*Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 27 May* 1929.]

The Electrical Department is an important adjunct of every modern hospital, and is a factor in the treatment and diagnosis of disease. It is perhaps most conveniently placed on the ground floor (but not in a basement) and should be easy of access for both the in- and the out-patients. The number of rooms depends on the size of the hospital and the amount of work to be done, but certain features are essential, such as placing the high tension generating plant in a room by itself, next to the X-ray room, and if there are separate rooms for both therapy and diagnosis. The transformer room should be placed between them and the door fitted with a switch so as automatically to cut off the current when it is opened; if more convenient, the transformer room can be on either the floor above or below the X-ray rooms.

The X-ray Rooms should be at least 11 feet high and not less than 16 feet by 13 feet, and the construction of the ceilings arranged for suspending the overhead high tension gear in connection with the apparatus.

The Dark Room, for developing the plates, should not be less than 12 feet by 10 feet (but if there is much work to be done, then rather larger); on one side of the room there should be a bench 3 feet wide fitted with a sink and tanks for developing, washing and fixing, and, on the other side and next to the diagnostic room, a bench for dry work such as loading and unloading cassettes. In the wall over this bench should be a hatch through which the cassettes can be handed in and out of the dark room. Access to this room should be either by a revolving light lock door or, if there is room for it, by a maze light lock without door or even curtain.

There should also be a film-filing room for storage, a room for the viewing cabinet in which plates are exposed, a general store room, a doctor's room near the X-ray room, a nurse's room, and waiting rooms and dressing cubicles for patients, with lavatories for either sex.

As to protection: much has been said about this, and walls have been built of special bricks made of barium sulphate, or covered with barium plaster or lead, and doors protected or sheathed with lead.

The question of protection from X-radiation is very important, owing to the action, both immediate and delayed, resulting from exposure in single large doses or many small ones. A committee which was set up in England some few years ago to investigate the matter arrived at certain definite conclusions and made recommendations for the necessary protection, specifying the thickness of lead required. These recommendations were submitted to the International Congress of Radiology in Stockholm in 1928 and were accepted and now form an international basis.

The apparatus must be provided with the protection specified, but it is the architect's business to see that the walls and doors are sufficiently protected to deal with scattered radiation.

*The first part of this Paper was published in the JOURNAL of 15 June.

The Diagnostic Department works at voltages not exceeding 100,000, whilst the therapy department is as high as 200,000.

The international protection for 100,000 volts is 1.5 m.m. of lead and for 200,000, 4 m.m. of lead.

In a paper published by Dr. G. W. C. Kaye, of the National Physical Laboratory, he showed that the thickness of bricks and ordinary concrete that would give protection equal to 1.5 m.m. of lead to rays of 100,000 volts is 130 m.m. or approximately 5 inches, and this is without the addition of barium.

The therapy room, according to Dr. Kaye's table, shows that 170 m.m. of brickwork would be necessary to the equivalent of 2 m.m. of lead and also a sheeting of lead 2 m.m. thick on the brickwork.

The dark room and store room should also be protected from accidental exposure to the direct beam of rays and this can be achieved by covering the walls with lead 1 m.m. thick.

The current supply for X-ray light tension unit is peculiarly susceptible to the effects of what is known as voltage drop in the electric mains. To secure efficient working of the plant it is well to have the cables to carry 50 per cent. more than the rated consumption of the X-ray units.

The diagnostic, therapeutic and dark rooms require more than ordinary window ventilation, and should have artificial ventilation such as by a centrifugal exhaust fan with fresh air (light protected) inlets.

As to the decoration of the rooms, it is a mistake to paint the walls black; especially is this so in the diagnostic room, as patients react badly to black walls; provided there are proper dark blinds for keeping out daylight when necessary, the colour of the walls can be quite light, preferably a reddish tint.

Barium plaster seems to be taking the place of lead for protective purposes on walls, and the method of its application is as follows:—

1st coat.—1 part Barium, 1 part Portland cement, 1 part washed sand.

2nd and 3rd coats.—5 parts Barium, 2 parts Portland cement, 2 parts washed sand.

4th coat.—1 part Barium, 1 part Portland cement, 1 part washed sand.

5th coat.—In Keene's cement.

Total thickness, $1\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

The Massage Department should be available for in- and out-patients, and usually consists of waiting rooms for either sex, with specially arranged rooms for massage treatment, each room being divided into cubicles (each with its own window) so that the space can be curtained off; also bath rooms for treatment and gymnasium with dressing boxes, also rooms for the medical officer and sister in charge.

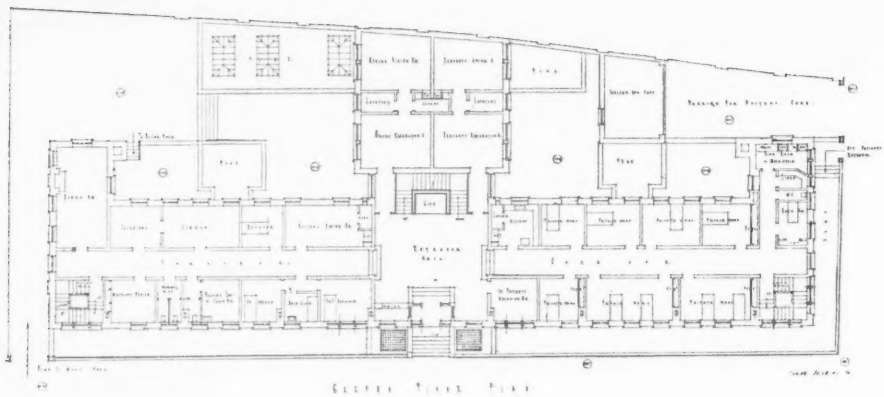
Venereal Diseases Department.—One of the first principles of planning this department is to afford as much privacy as possible for patients and convenience, easy and quick service for the staff. In large hospitals separate departments are provided for men and women, but in smaller hospitals one is often utilised by men and women who attend on different days. There should be a clerk's office next to the consulting room, a waiting room for patients with lavatory accommodation, a consulting room for medical officer, a general service room fitted with benches and sinks for microscopic and testing work by staff, and entered off this room a series of examination cubicles for treatment. The cubicles should be fitted and self-contained and divided from each other by partitions 7 feet high and so planned that the occupant of one cubicle cannot see into the others. They should be entered by the patients direct from a corridor or waiting room, with a curtain to screen them from the general service room while an examination is being made.

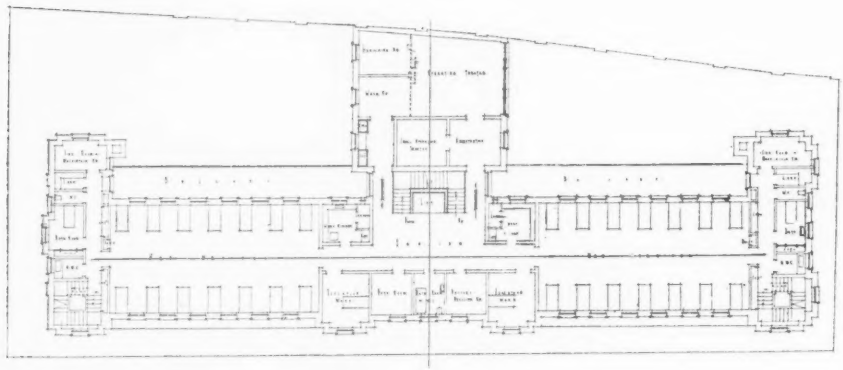
In the women's section it should be possible to screen off the back of the cubicle as a dressing space to give the women additional privacy.

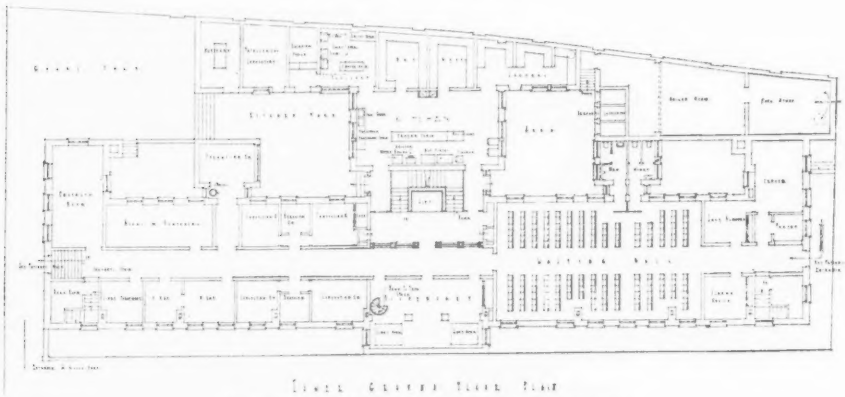
In the men's section there should be small cubicles with hot and cold water and irrigators fitted over basins at the side of the cubicles, these being reached from the back by the patient and open to the front to the service room, thus allowing the supervision of the patients in their self-treatment; all the rooms should have the floors and walls of impervious materials easily cleaned.

Admission of In-patients.—In most Poor Law Infirmaries (and a few general hospitals) they have a special reception block where patients are admitted and seen by the medical officers, bathed and sent to the ward, and their clothes placed in a store, and, possibly, disinfected; but in voluntary hospitals, the method usually adopted is to send the patient direct to the ward after first seeing the medical officer and, if a doubtful case, to an observation ward. The patient changes in the ward bath room, and the clothes are stored in a special room of that ward unit under the charge of the nurse.

Out-patients' Department.—This block should be





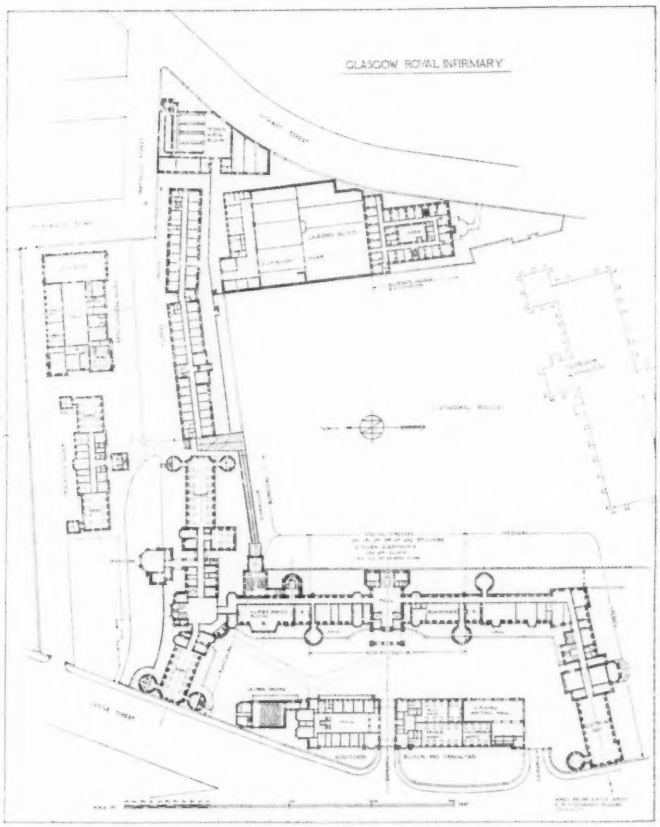


KENSINGTON, CHELSEA AND FULHAM HOSPITAL

A very concentrated plan on a restricted site with the out-patients' and electric departments and kitchen on the lower ground floor, the administration offices and paying patients on the ground floor and the general wards on the first floor

Sir Aston Webb and Son, Architects

aerially disconnected from the main hospital by a corridor or open air lobby. It should be convenient for patients from the street without passing the wards or other hospital buildings. At the entrance there should be a Registrar's room with ample space for records where patients obtain their cards and a room where new cases are sorted preliminary to their entering the large waiting hall. This should be very well ventilated and of a shape to allow of easy classification of patients where they can wait in proximity to their respective consulting rooms, when patients can be first seen by an assistant for classification and prepared for examination by the physician or surgeon. The consulting rooms should be well lighted and fitted with lavatory and sink and, where there are students, fitted with benches for, say, 25, and a blackboard for demonstrating—one or two small examination rooms entered from the consulting room. Special arrangements should be made for a dental consulting room with a north light and with recovery rooms, and for eye consulting room (not less than 21 feet long for testing), and with dark rooms for ophthalmoscope.



GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY

Six floors high and accommodates 982 patients. Has the complete surgical and medical unit on either side of a central administration block which on the upper floors is used for special wards, and at the top the kitchen. The admission and casualty block is separated from the general building, as also are the isolation wards and the pathological block

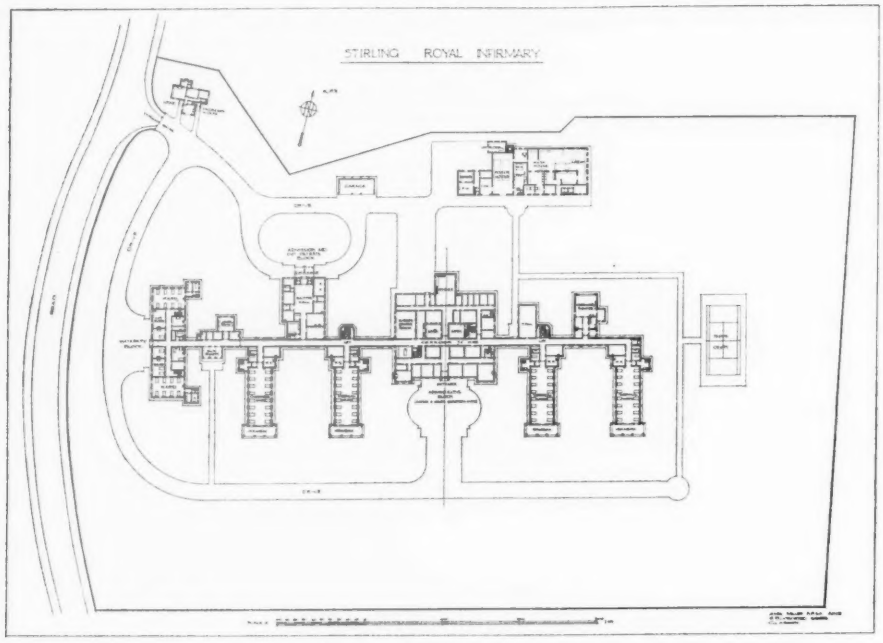
The exit from the consulting rooms should be arranged so that the patient does not return to the large waiting hall but directly to the waiting room for medicines, in connection with the general dispensary, and then to the open, and it is well to have a turnstile with outlet only at this exit.

A small operating theatre is often provided in the out-patients' department for minor operations, and this should be near the dental consulting room.

The Almoner's Room should be near the entrance through the out-patients' department. In connection with the dispensary there should be a laboratory and drug store, also a room for bottles and hampers, and convenient for cart access.

Dispensary Fittings are best of hardwood, and are usually round the walls with cupboards and drawers up to counter height, say 3 feet, and above with open shelves for bottles. It is well to recess the plinth for toe space. The drawers range from quite small drawers for labels, etc., at the top, to larger ones below. Sliding hatches about 1 foot 6 inches wide should be provided next the medicine waiting hall for serving out-patients and conveniently close should be the small sinks, let flush into the top of the counter with bottle filling taps for dispenser. No shelf should be more than 7 feet from the floor for bottles, and it is as well to protect the poisons. A good scheme is to have brass rods hinged to drop down when shut which must be raised before any poison can be taken out. The cupboards for apparatus should have glass doors.

It is well to have a side light for dispensary, and



STIRLING ROYAL INFIRMARY

One hundred and forty-six beds; has a central administration with the general wards all on the southern side of the main corridor

registration room, as patients are interviewed here before getting relief.

A Refreshment Buffet is often provided, and also a drinking fountain for convenience of those waiting.

The sanitary conveniences for either sex should be easily accessible from the waiting hall.

The Dispensary should be arranged to serve both the out-patients and also in-patients, and have a separate lobby where the porter can fetch the in-patients' medicines, or, in case of emergency, a nurse can get in-patients' medicine without passing

it is a great convenience to have a small office for the dispenser where book-keeping and copying of prescriptions can be done.

The floor of the dispensary is often of wood block, but is better of special acid-resisting asphalt, finished with a dull polish. It is necessary to have a glazed-ware channel to collect drips from tanks and jars of solutions.

The walls, if funds permit, should be tiled, otherwise enamel painted.

Stoneware wastes and traps to sinks are better than lead for resisting acid.

Casualty Department.—In some cases, this is placed near the out-patient department, as at Manchester Royal Infirmary and King's College Hospital; in others, it is a separate department, centrally placed, and near the medical officers' quarters, as at Newcastle Royal Infirmary; in either case it should be easily accessible to the operating theatres and the surgical wards.

The entrance should be without steps and with covered approach for ambulances and, adjoining this, the porters' office overlooking the waiting hall, and, entered from this, the surgeries for male and female cases, with small examination rooms off them. There should also be a medical officers' room, a sisters' room, one or two single-bed wards for observation cases, and a small operating theatre and room for storage of splints, plaster, etc.

A separate covered entrance should also be provided for patients' friends on visiting days.

Post Mortem Department should be well out of sight of the wards and easy of access for a hearse.

The Mortuary should be well ventilated and with a northern aspect; the bodies are either kept in their "shells" on slabs or placed on iron racks with hard wood rollers, so that they can be easily moved. In large hospitals having medical schools attached, the bodies are often placed in a refrigerating chamber around the room, and at least on one side should be an open glazed channel for sluicing down the room and a large porcelain sink is required for washing.

A View Room should adjoin the mortuary, and this is sometimes designed as a small chapel with separate outside entrance available for friends and relatives. In small hospitals this is often used by nurses for early morning service.

The Post Mortem Room should adjoin the mortuary and have a good north and top light and be fitted with central table, well drained and with an overhead hose connection. There should be an open glazed channel on one side of the room, a large sink with white fireclay slabs adjoining, and a lavatory with elbow action taps, also a few glass or slate shelves.

The Laboratories are now treated as a department of the hospital, and vary largely in hospitals according to their size and whether there is a medical school attached, and new departments for special research are continually being added. There are usually in every large, up-to-date hospital at least:—

A Pathological Laboratory with teak-topped benches under the windows fitted with small sinks and special water, gas and electric points with cupboards and drawers under, a shelf for the incubators, a slab for the centrifuge, lavatory basin with hot and cold, cupboards for books and appliances.

A Bio-chemical Laboratory, similarly fitted, also with a fume closet and a sink with large waste and flushing rim.

A General Store and Preparation Room, fitted with bench and sink, shelves and cupboards.

Every hospital, however small, has a tendency to provide laboratories for diagnosis and research work, but these are expensive to fit and small hospitals may make use of the Clinical Research Association or even group themselves with other hospitals in their area, one of which will be properly equipped.

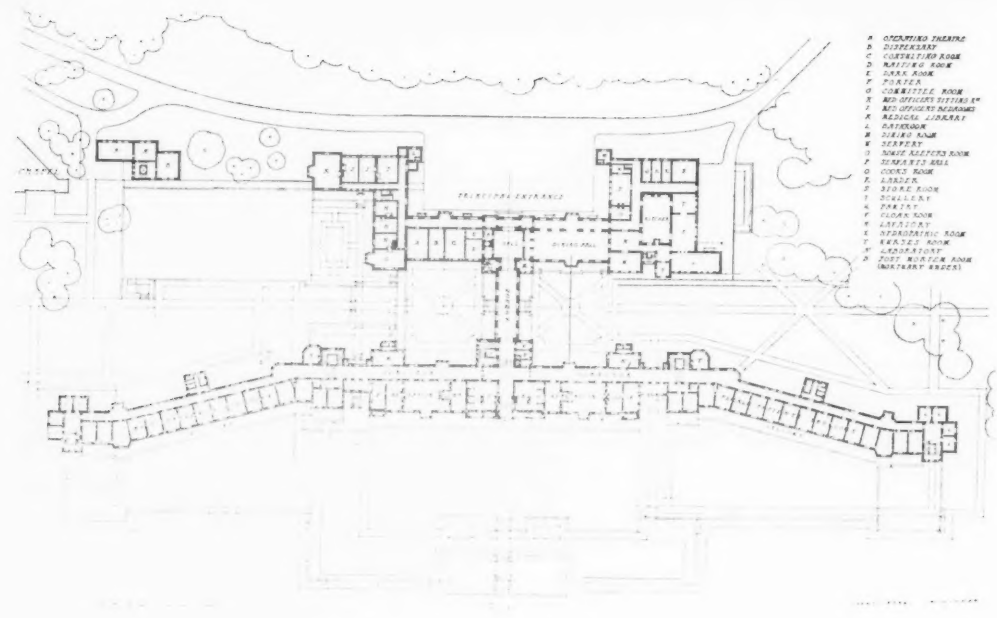
The physician to-day is acting more and more with the chemist, and surgeons seem to be eliminating from their work subjects that have become specialised.

The Administration and the detailed planning of this varies in accordance with the size of the hospital. It is a good scheme, on an open site, to have a porter's lodge at the main entrance through which everyone must pass to reach any hospital building.

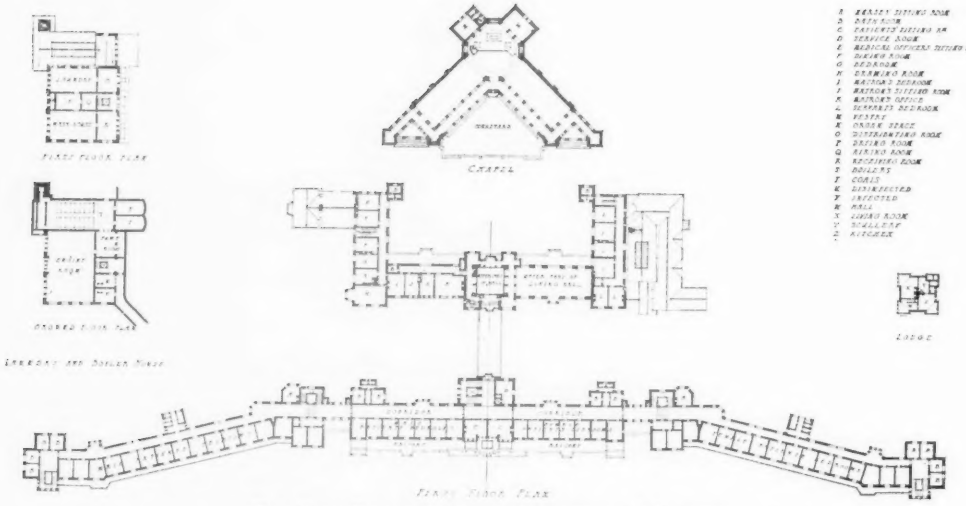
The administration block usually consists of the porters' enquiry office off the main entrance hall, with the telephone exchange and a good, cheerful, well-furnished visitors' waiting room. This is often made a special feature in American hospitals, and recently in England.

The house governor's (or secretary's) private and general offices are adjoining the board and committee rooms, with a small pantry near for washing up the tea things.

The house governor should have a self-contained

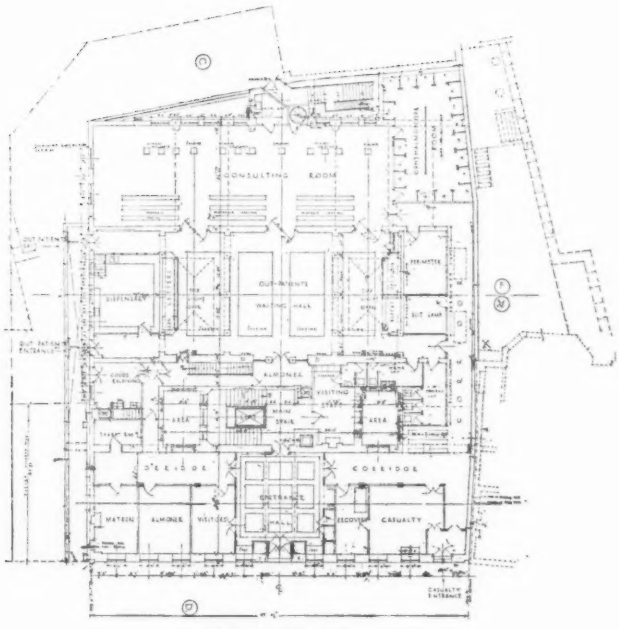


THE KING EDWARD VII SANATORIUM MIDHURST

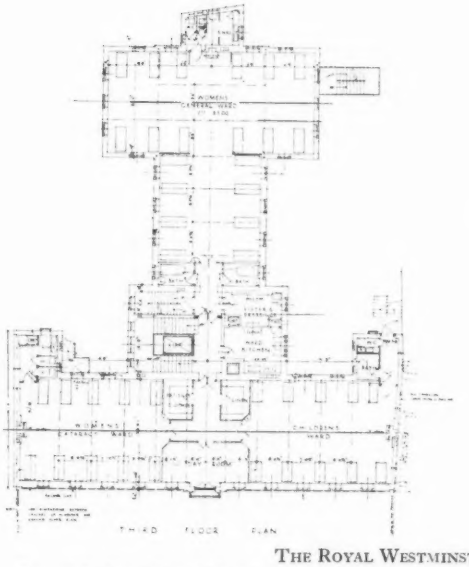


THE KING EDWARD SEVENTH SANATORIUM, MIDHURST
A typical plan for paying patients, in this case solely for tuberculosis

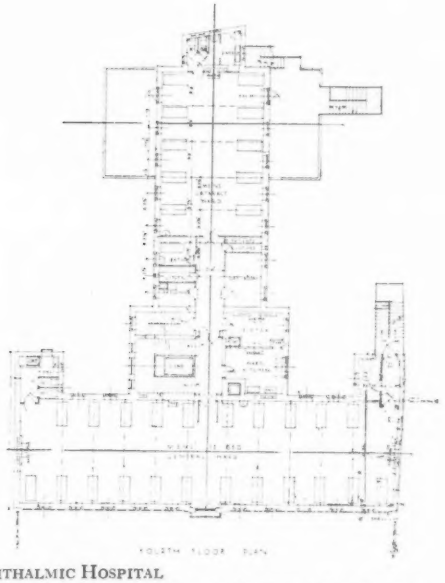
Elevation



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

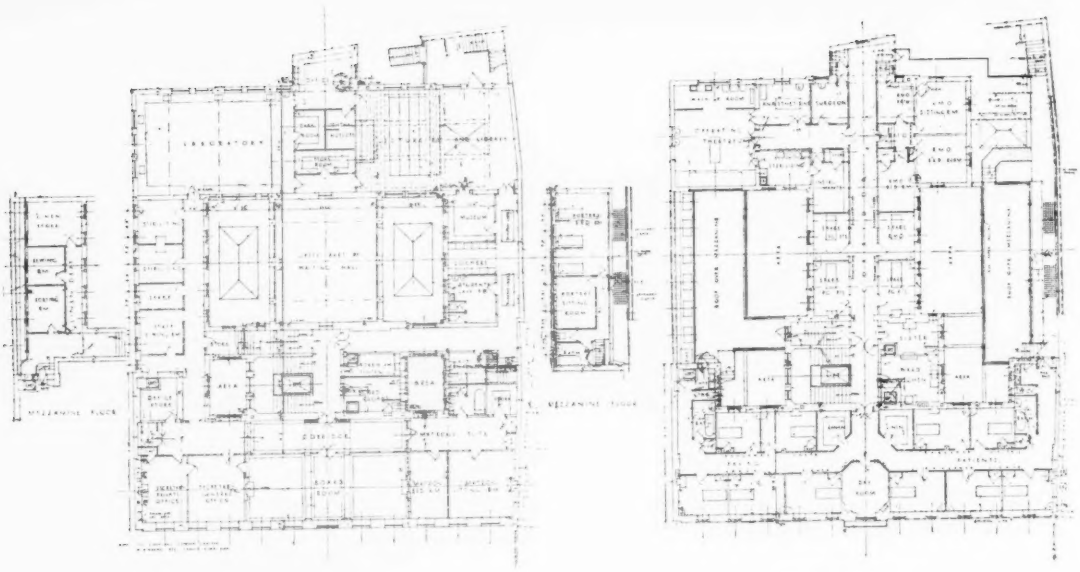


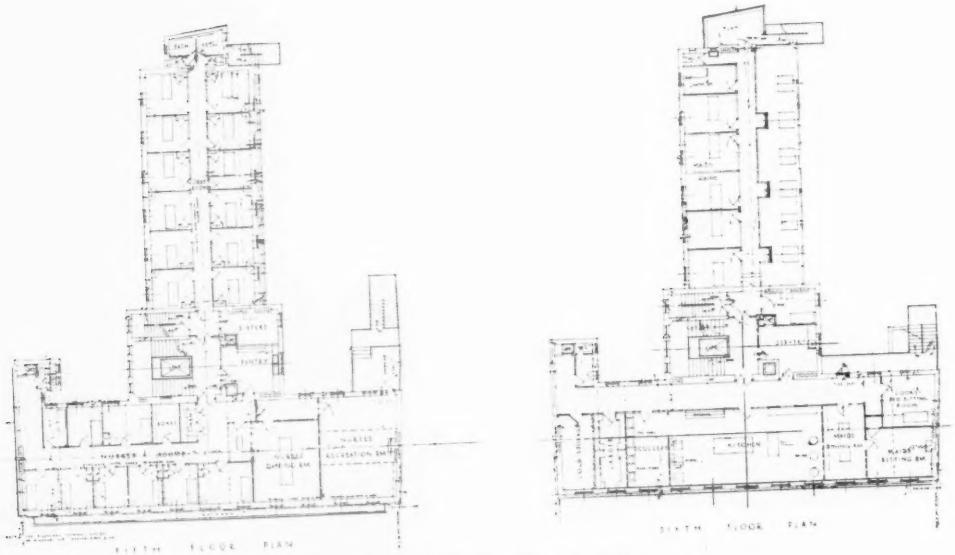
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

One of the latest hospitals erected on the vertical type of planning. On the ground floor is the out-patient department with perhaps the largest consulting room in England. The first floor consists of administration offices and laboratories, the second floor is devoted to paying patients and the operating theatre, the third and fourth floors to the general wards, the fifth floor to nurses, and the sixth floor to the kitchen and servants' bedroom

Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects





THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

flat or, better still if possible, a private house in the grounds with his own garden and garage.

The matron's self-contained flat should be in the hospital and not in the nurses' home, as this is supervised by the home sister.

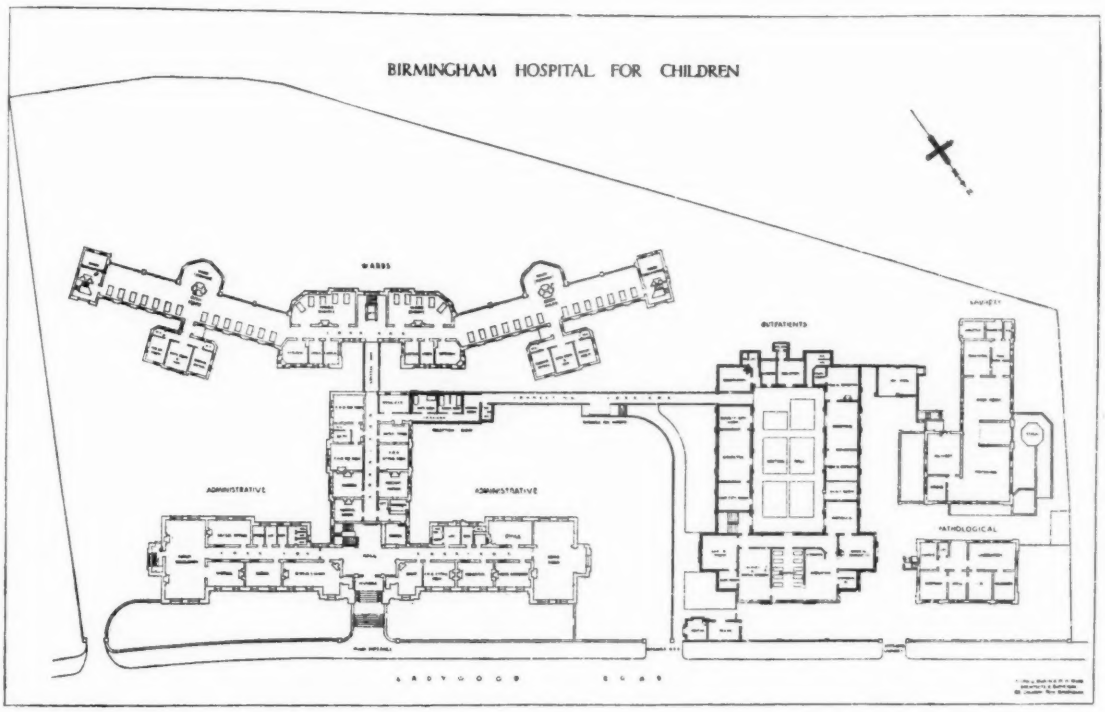
Recent developments of administration include the addition of almoner's offices and the subscription secretary's office or, as it is sometimes called, the appeal department.

The visiting medical staff should have a good large room for consultations and meetings of medical societies, and also their own cloak room with lockers.

The number of residential medical staff depends largely on the size of the hospital, and for, say, up to 100 beds at least there should be a small flat for the resident medical officer, and, in larger institutions, sitting- and bed-rooms of the required number with a dining-room, a pantry adjoining, convenient for service to the general kitchen, also a general sitting-room large enough for a billiard table. All the above rooms should be easily accessible for the wards and casualty department, and are often placed on an upper floor over the general administration block.

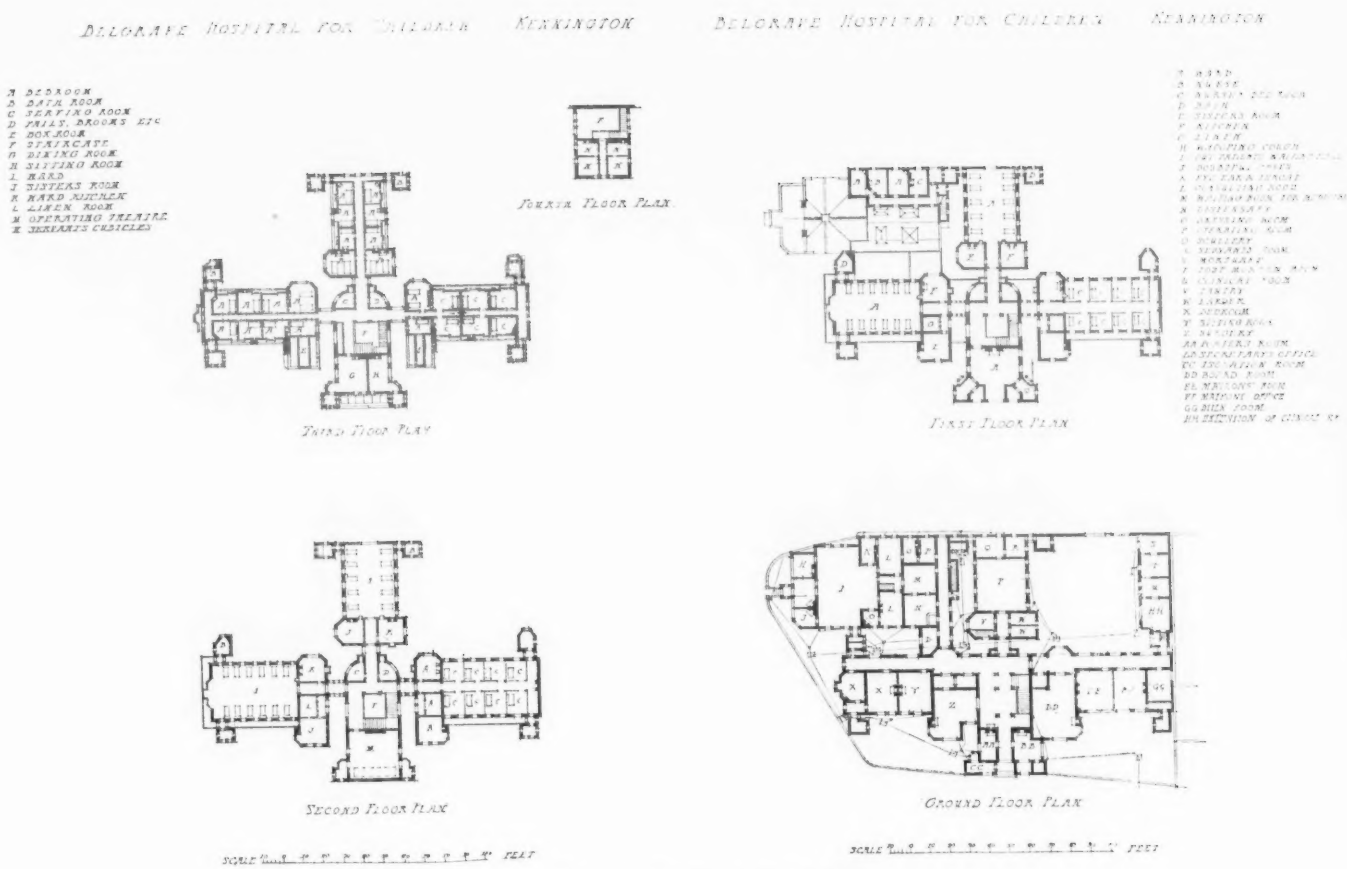
The Stewards' Department should be easily accessible for tradesmen to deliver goods, with weigh-bridge outside and convenient for kitchens, and with good store rooms for milk, bread, butter and groceries; this should have a central counter fitted with drawers and locks, lattice shelving for bread, and shelving with glass doors, iron bins for stores, such as flour, rice, tea, etc.

The Kitchen Departments. Opinions differ as to whether this should be on the ground or an upper floor; in either case, it should be in a central position and, in vertical planning, it seems to me



BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

New wards with beds only on one side and so constructed that the whole of the south front can be entirely opened by means of folding doors



THE BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

Completed last year; shows how each block can be entirely shut off in case of infection

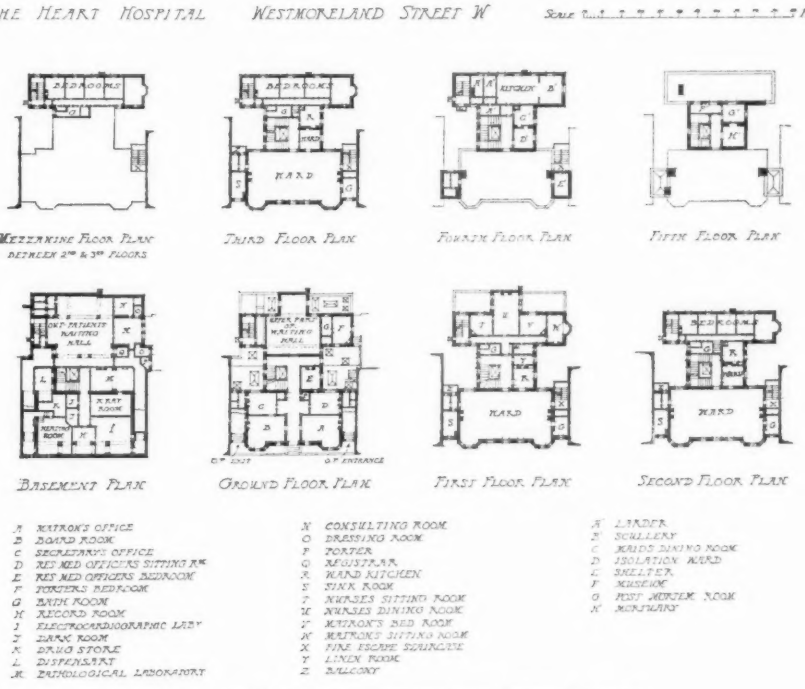
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects

always best above ; even in quite small hospitals I have placed it on an upper floor and found it work well. In either position the stores must be taken in at the ground level and the steward despatches them to the kitchen department, and, if on the upper floor, by service lifts. A feature of modern planning is the equipment of labour-saving devices.

The kitchen should be well lighted and cross ventilated, and with a fire-resisting roof. The walls

Fittings in up-to-date kitchens usually are steam boilers, carving closet with hot plates on one side, and electricity or gas for the roasting ovens and cookers on the other side. I am told by experts that electricity gives better results for roasting.

The Scullery, for dish washing, should be entered direct from the kitchen, and have teak or galvanized iron sinks, and the wastes should discharge without trap into an open channel having a 3-inch iron trap



THE HEART HOSPITAL, WESTMORELAND STREET, LONDON
Another hospital for a special disease and on the vertical type of planning

should be of glazed brick, or lined with tiles, and the ceilings lined with glass or metal sheets, as fats condense on these, and paint is difficult to clean ; the floor of vitrified or Ruabon red adamantine tiles (terrazzo or composition floors are not suitable, as they hold the grease). The doors and fittings should be of hard wood, preferably teak, and the angles of all door openings should be sheathed with teak, metal or bull-nozed bricks, to at least 4 feet high.

If white glazed tiles are laid directly under the steam and gas fittings, it simplifies the cleaning.

protected with a balloon grid. The drainers at the sides of the sinks should be of grooved teak, and hinged so that they can be lifted up and cleaned underneath. Plate racks should be simple teak rails, with plain galvanized iron hoop divisions.

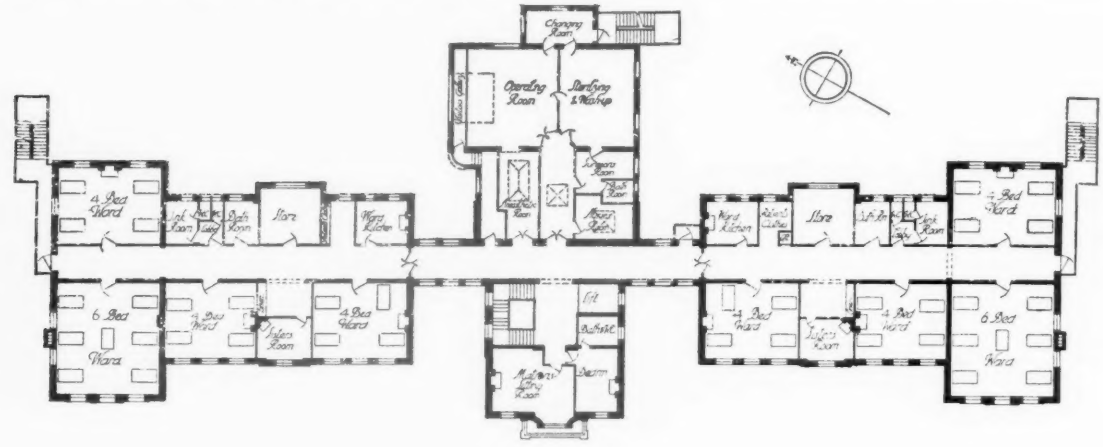
A covered, open-air space for standing rubbish bins should be provided, also a covered space for these on the ground level where the rubbish is disposed of, and a washing space with a steam nozzle for cleaning it.

The Vegetable Scullery should have large, white

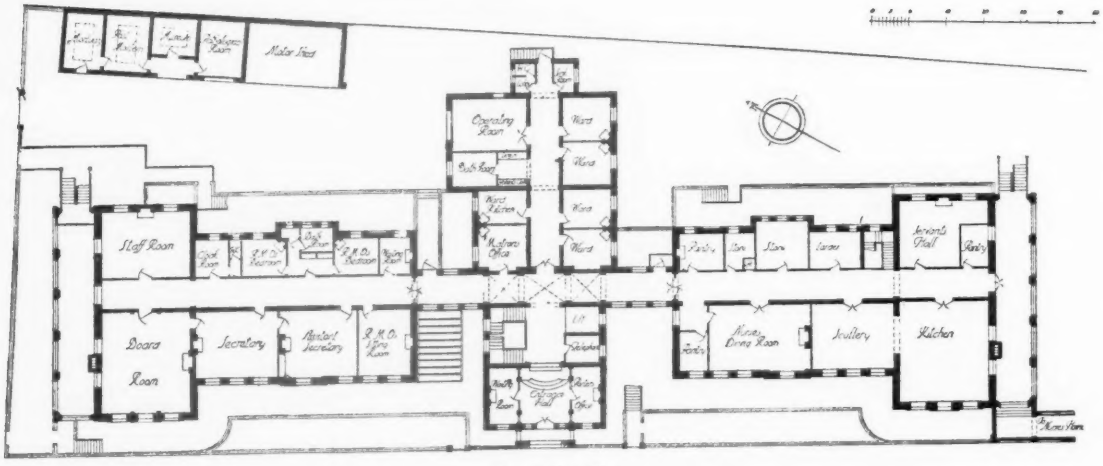
fireclay sinks. I have found a small ship's bath excellent for washing vegetables, and the waste should be taken direct over an open channel with large trapped waste with balloon grating.

There should be slate or marble shelves and bins for vegetables, and also a potato washer and peeler.

The Larders should be near the kitchen and with northern aspect, one built as cold storage, tile lined, with slate and marble shelves and iron horizontal bar for suspending meat hooks, another, also tile lined with refrigerator for milk, butter, etc. There should be air inlets at floor level and air extracts at the ceiling level, these, as well as the window openings, fitted with flywire protection.

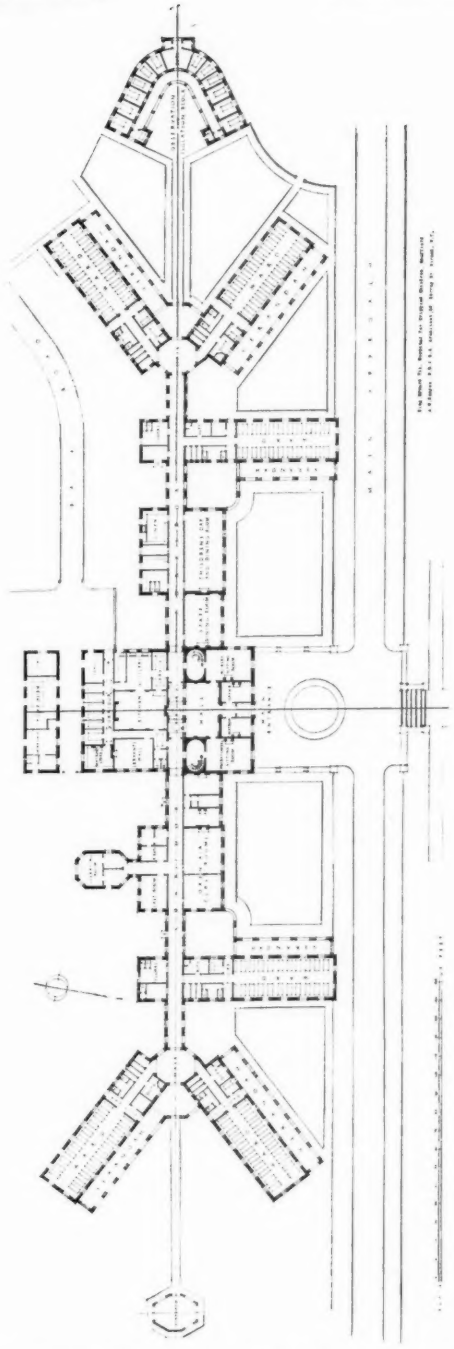


First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
A number of small wards, the beds mostly parallel to the windows
Young and Hall, Architects



KING EDWARD SEVENTH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, SHEFFIELD
An unusual plan for crippled children

Refrigeration in large hospitals requires a good supply of ice, and for the cold storage of food, and the plant for making this should be at the engine house.

Adjacent to the kitchen should be a cook's room, where records and menus can be written, and also a small room with marble slab for pastry making.

The Servery should have an open teak or pewter covered counter next to the kitchen, and ample space for trollies used for despatching the food to wards and nurses and officers' dining rooms.

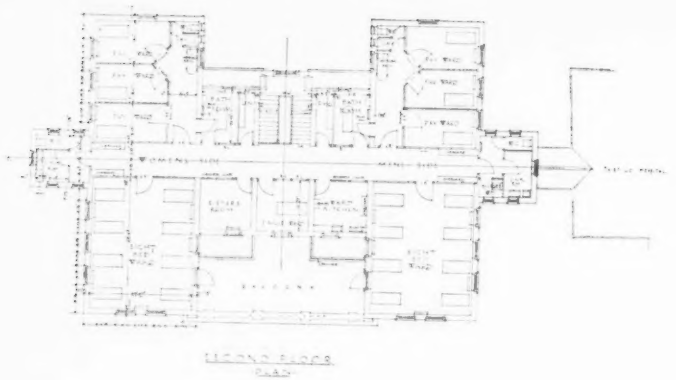
The Laundry.—Opinions differ as to whether it is better (and it is chiefly on the question of cost) that a hospital should have its own laundry, or whether the goods should be sent to an outside laundry. If the hospital is of sufficient size to warrant it on economic lines, say 150 beds, then it would seem best to make it independent of outside laundries for several reasons, but there is often difficulty in obtaining and supervising the outside labour.

The building is usually away from the main hospital buildings and either adjoining or over the central boiler house. There should be a laundry yard where all goods are received and foul and infected goods first treated in a shed or room with steeping tanks, also the receptacles containing the linen. All goods are taken to the general receiving room, and, sorted into bins from here, they pass through the wash-house, then to the drying room, separated for blankets and linen, on to the ironing and general finishing room, then to the sorting and delivery room, where each ward unit has its compartment, and after this to the airing room.

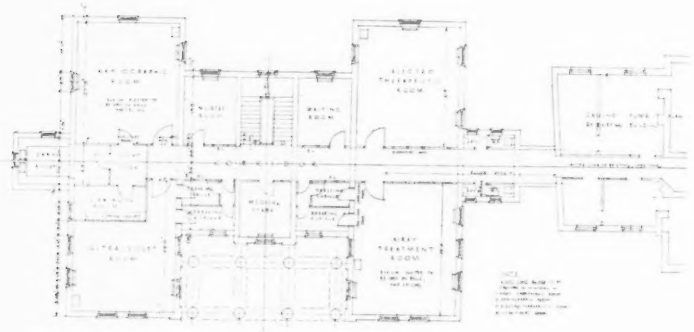
The disinfecting rooms should be in the laundry yard.

Linen Rooms.—These should be centrally placed in the hospital and near the service lifts, with cupboards all round, warmed by hot water coils and with a sewing and cutting-out room adjoining. Dirty linen is usually collected in a basement room and, in America, dirty linen is usually thrown down a glass-lined metal shoot and collected in the basement. A better arrangement is a circular glazed stoneware 18-inch pipe which can be washed, with an opening on each floor, down which the linen bags are thrown and collected from a bin at the bottom.

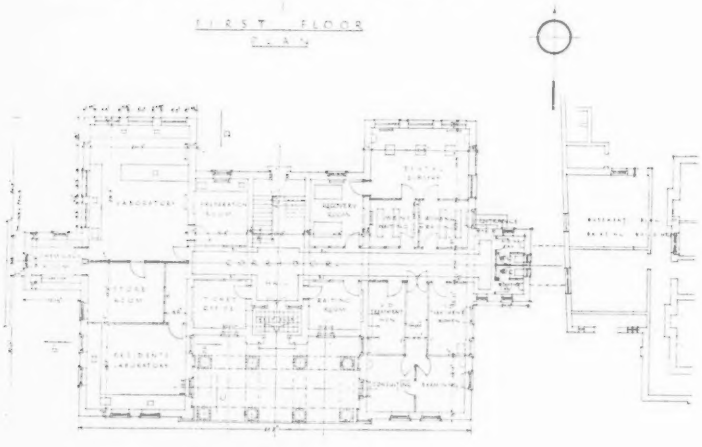
The Nurses' Home.—The ratio of nurses to patients varies considerably, and two nurses to five patients is about usual. In small hospitals nurses are often housed in the administration building, but for hospitals of any considerable size it is best to have a separate nurses' home with a connecting way to the hospital, away from all wards



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

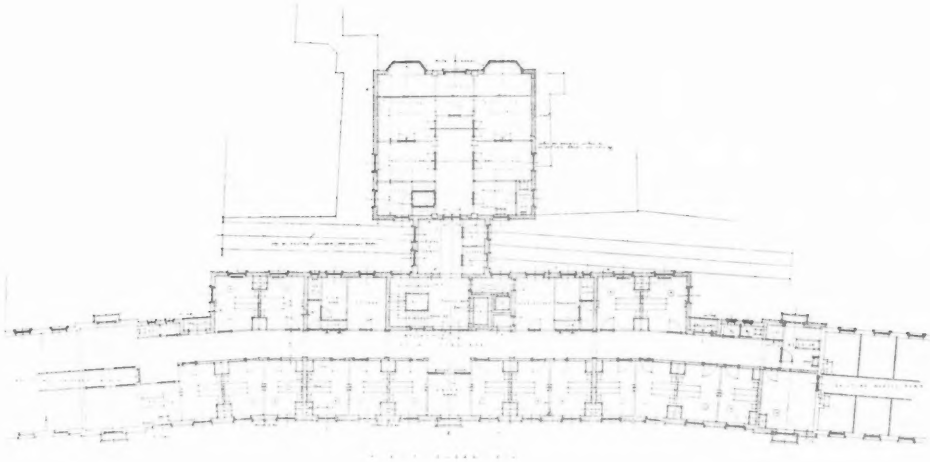


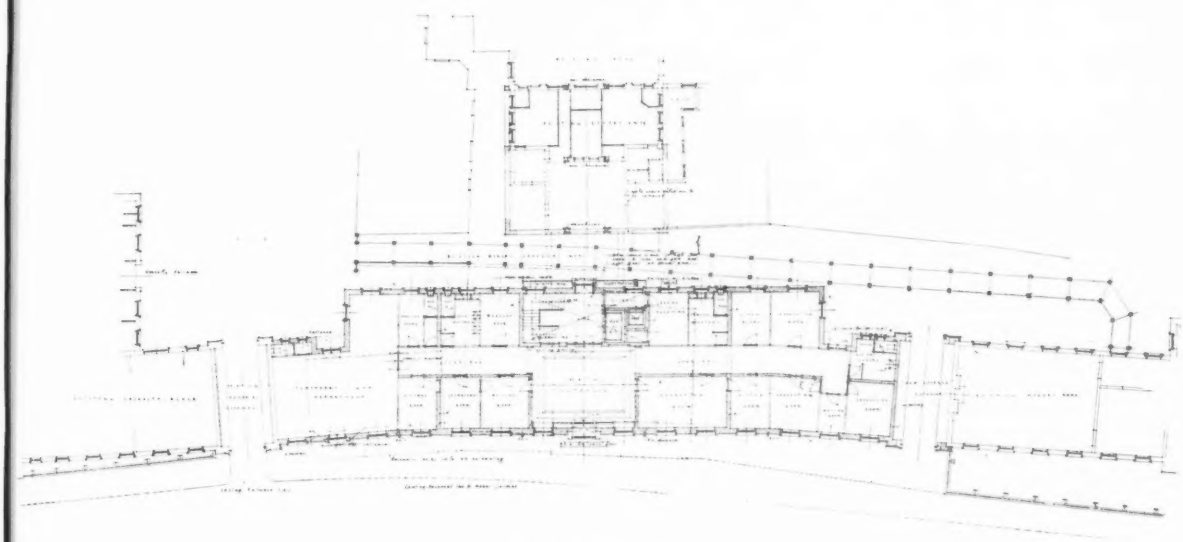
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL

This is a new wing connected to the present hospital, comprising up-to-date requirements of a V.D. clinic and pathological and chemical laboratories on ground floor, a very complete electrical department on first floor, and paying patients' wards on top floor

Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects

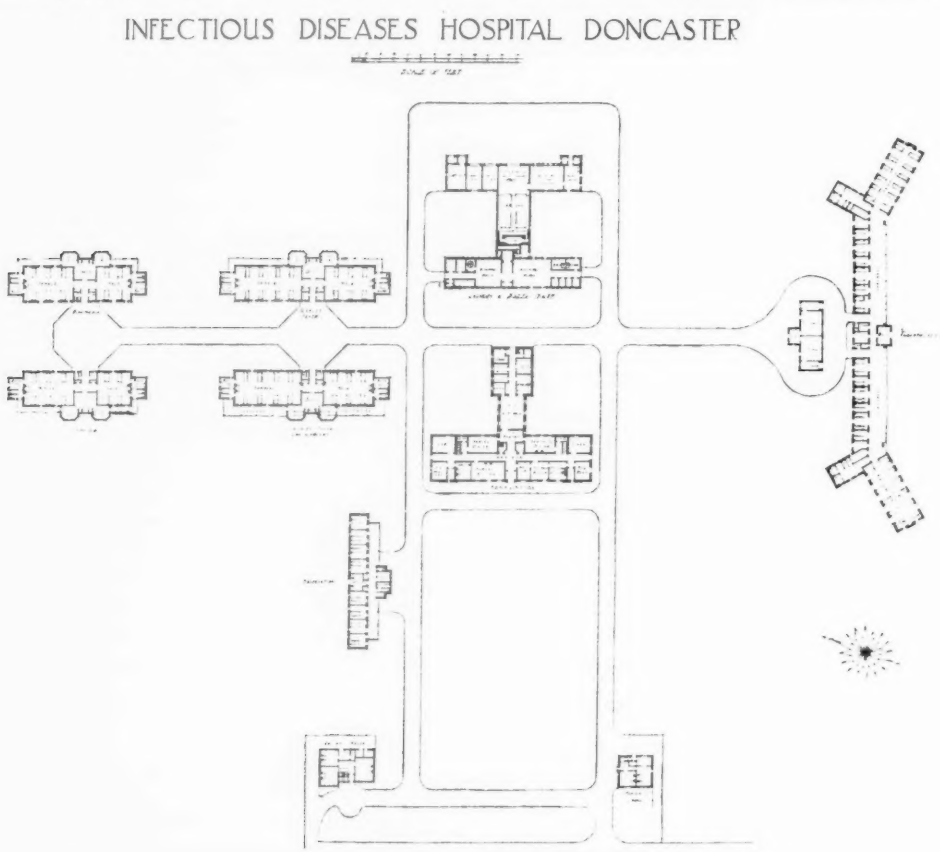




Paying Patients' Block

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY
This shows a new block devoted entirely to paying patients, with its own kitchen and operating theatres
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects

and with good outlook and pleasant shady garden and tennis courts. The home should be accessible to nurses returning from night duty without passing the wards. A comfortable nurses' home, well fitted and equipped will attract the better class of

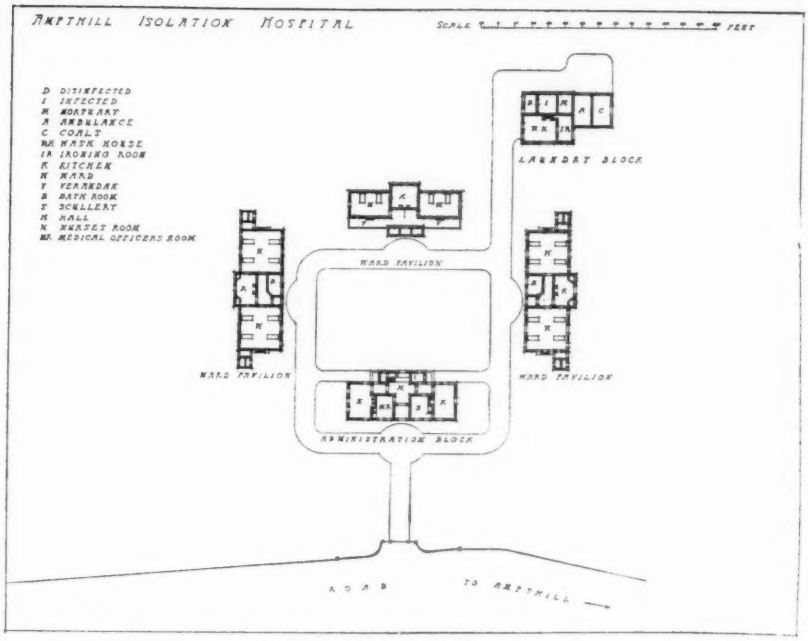


DONCASTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL
One of the latest isolation hospitals, and includes a block on the southern side for tuberculosis
Adshead, Topham and Adshead, Architects

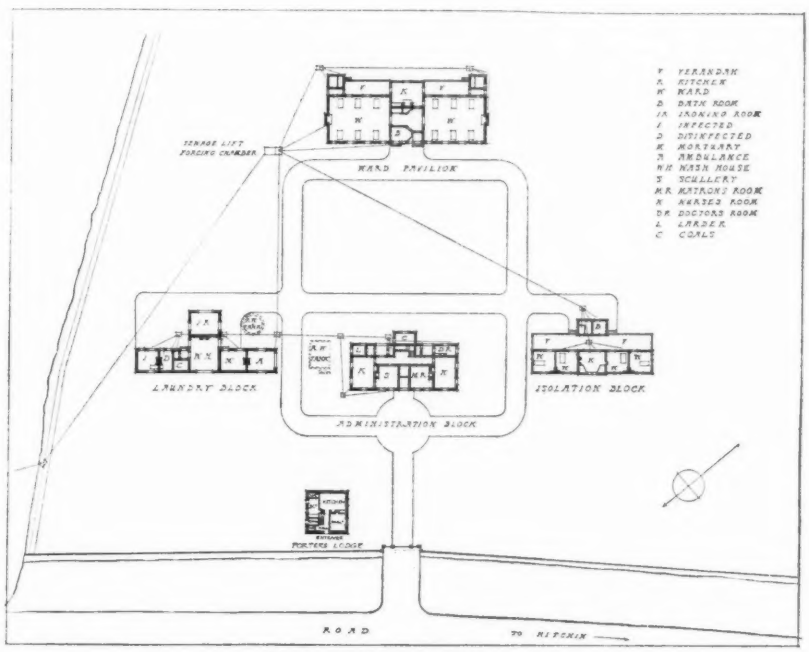
woman. There are now many callings open to women, and to recruit the best, not only should the work be made attractive, but every comfort possible be provided.

The ground floor rooms should consist of a large recreation room for nurses and probationers, which can be thrown into one room, with a good dancing floor; a reading room; a sisters' room, all with open fires as well as any supplementary heating; a visitors' room where a nurse can see a friend; a lecture room; a dietetic kitchen for teaching; a good cloak room and lavatory. Next the entrance should be a registry office and the home sister's office and her own small suite of rooms; a tea kitchen for general use and serving sick nurses, also a pantry and larder.

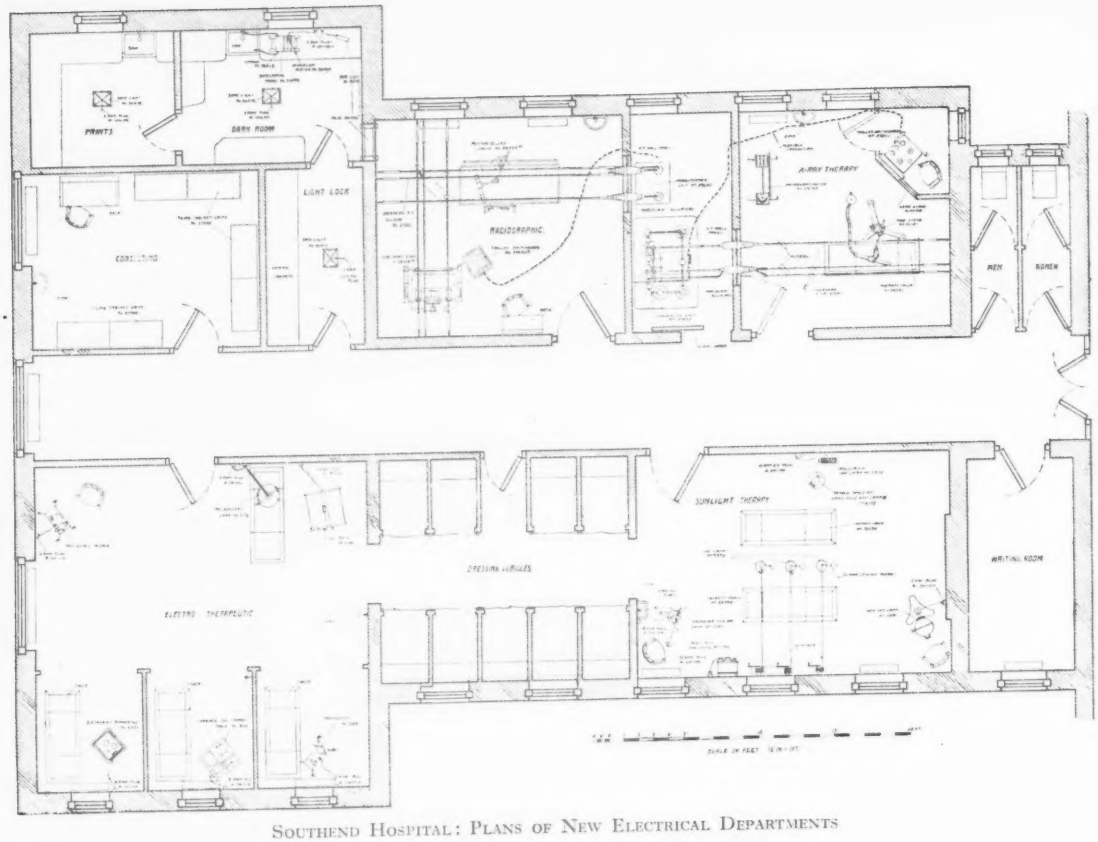
As to the dining room, it is usual to have this in the administration building and near the general hospital kitchen. This means much economy in administration, but in cases of very large nurses' homes it is worth while to have the dining hall in the home itself with separate kitchen and staff. There should be separate bedrooms for each nurse



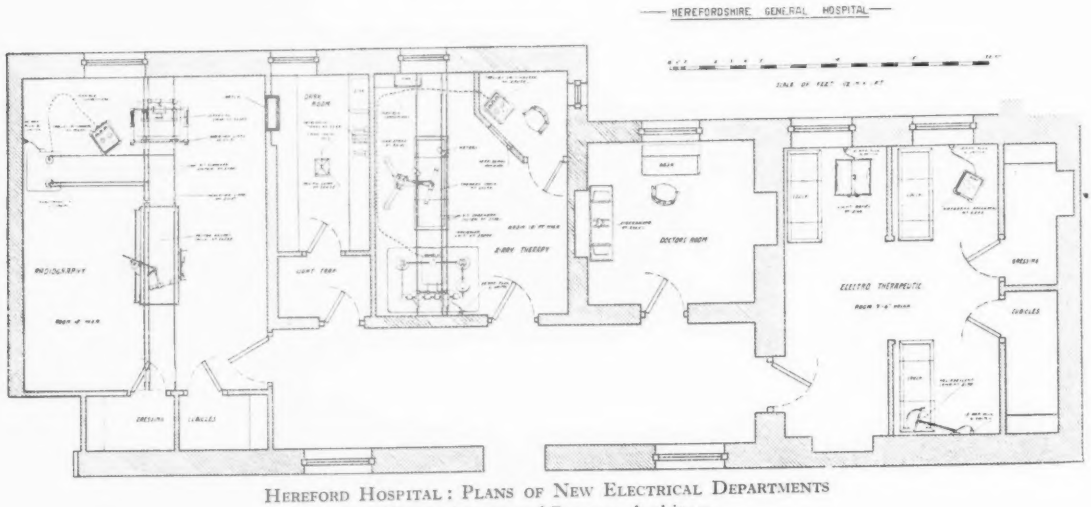
AMPTHILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL
A typical small hospital for infectious diseases
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects



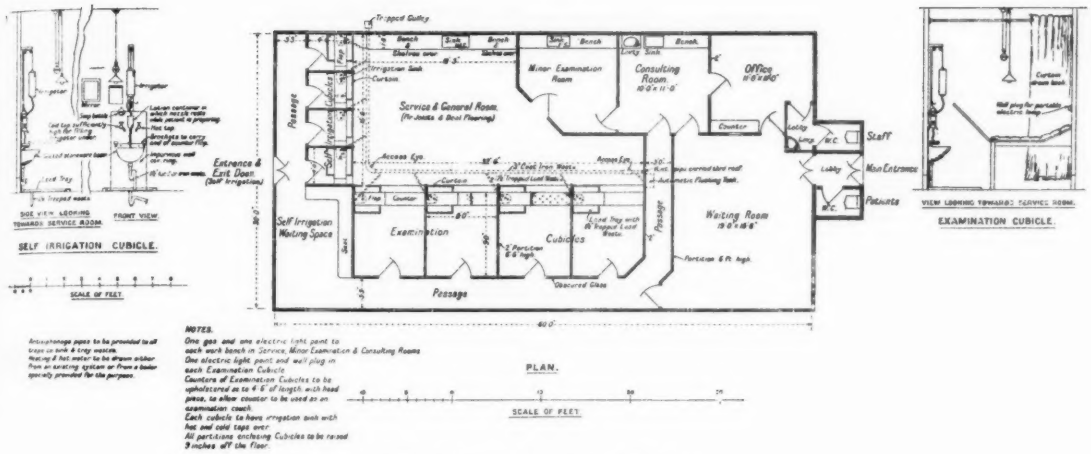
HITCHIN ISOLATION HOSPITAL
Also a typical plan for infectious diseases
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects



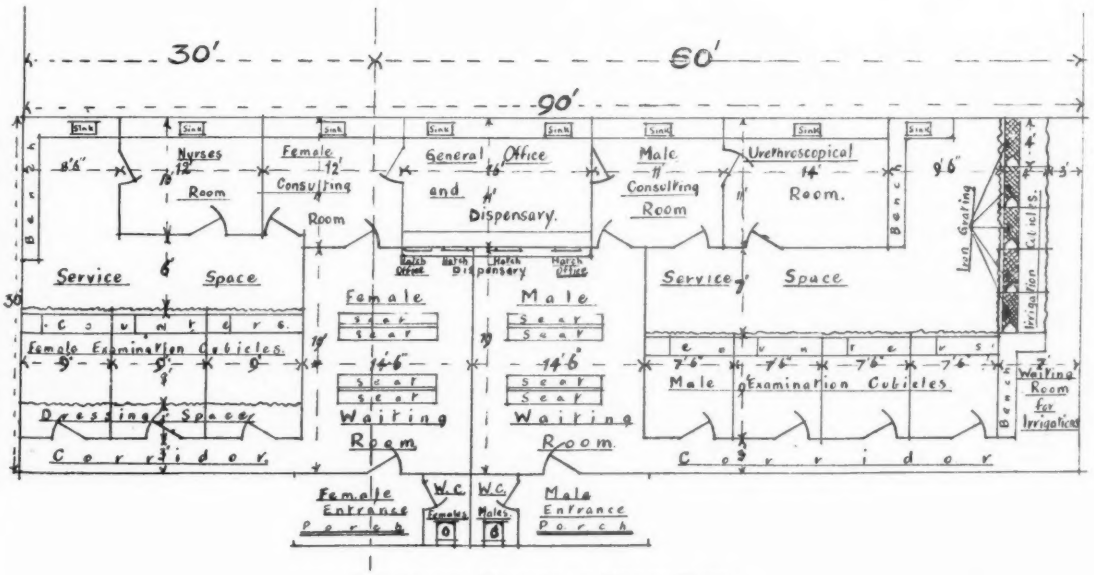
SOUTHEND HOSPITAL: PLANS OF NEW ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS



HEREFORD HOSPITAL: PLANS OF NEW ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS
Adams, Holden and Pearson, Architects



V.D. Clinic, Ministry of Health



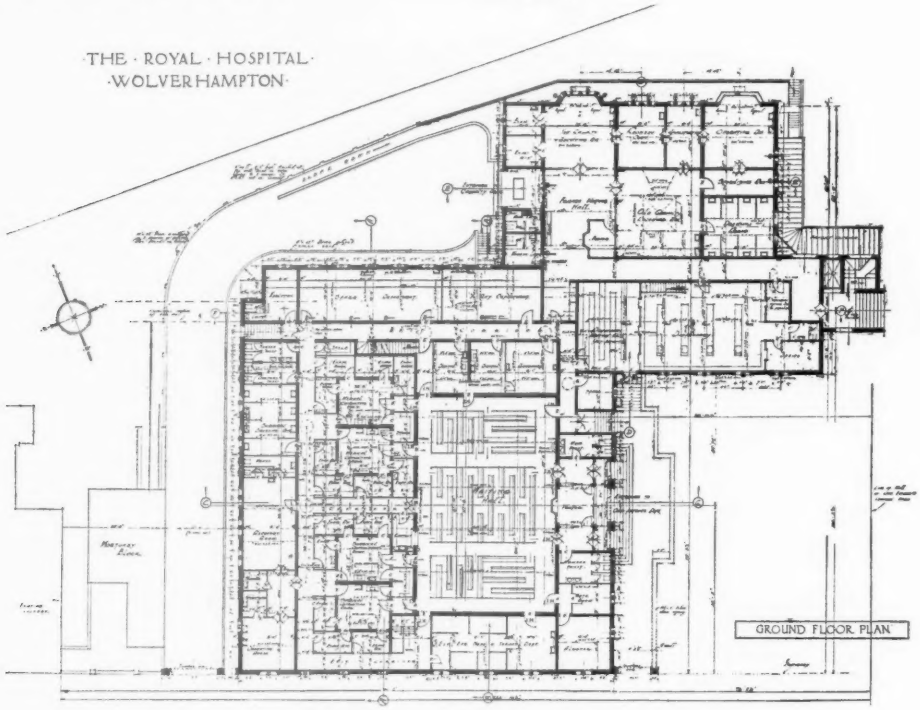
V.D. Clinic, Ministry of Health Plans

Venereal Departments: Typical plans by Ministry of Health

with, say, a minimum of 100 feet of floor area, 8 feet 6 inches high, with a fitted wardrobe 2 feet 9 inches wide and 15 feet deep, with rod for dress hangers and shelf over. The doors should have a fanlight over, hinged at the bottom to fall in and fitted with obscured glass; this allows of cross-ventilation of the room and enables the home sister to see when the lights are out.

first cost, but in any case nurses should not be asked to wash in a common lavatory without any privacy.

There should be a minimum number of bath-rooms of one to every seven nurses, and, in large homes, if a plunge bath can be arranged in the basement, it will be much appreciated (as at Guy's Hospital).



ROYAL HOSPITAL, WOLVERHAMPTON
Elcock and Sutcliffe, Architects

One electric light is ample for illumination, and the switch should be accessible from the bed.

Each room should have a separate Yale lock with a master key for home sister and cleaners, covering every lock.

The question of a lavatory with hot and cold water in each bedroom is a much-discussed point and open to abuse, but saves labour, and is much in favour with the nurses. Another method is to have general lavatories, each divided by glazed screens into small cubicles, one for each nurse, about 5 feet by 3 feet; this is more expensive in

A room should be provided, fitted with shampoo apparatus for hair washing and drying, and in this room should be a washing trough, wringer and ironing board, so that a nurse can wash a blouse; also a gas ring where she can make a cup of tea.

There should also be a linen cupboard on each floor fitted with open lattice shelves with heating pipes from the hot water service taken under them, a well ventilated and heated box room with racks for boxes, and a housemaid's closet on each floor, with sink and a cupboard for brooms and pails.

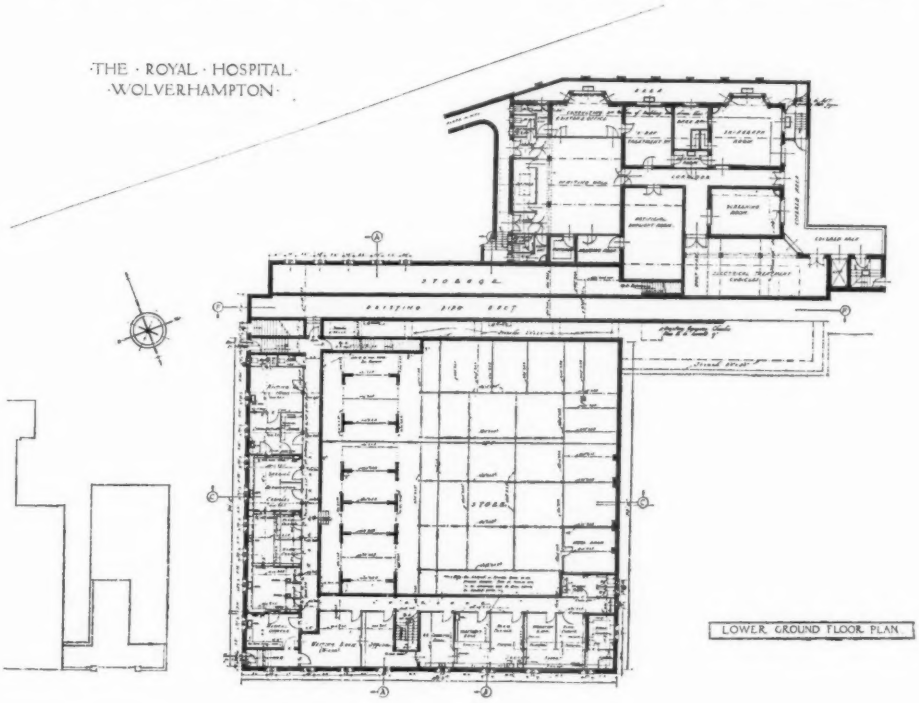
A w.c. to every seven nurses as a minimum, also a slop well with cupboard for brooms and pails on each floor for the use of the housemaids.

The bedrooms for nurses on night duty should be planned in a quiet part of the building.

In some homes special provision is made for sick nurses, with separate sanitary arrangements,

The Medical School in large hospitals is usually an entirely separate building, conveniently near the Pathological Department, and consists of registrar's office, dean's room, lecture theatre and class rooms, laboratories, library and dining room, cloak room and locker accommodation.

Noise in any form is objectionable in a hospital,



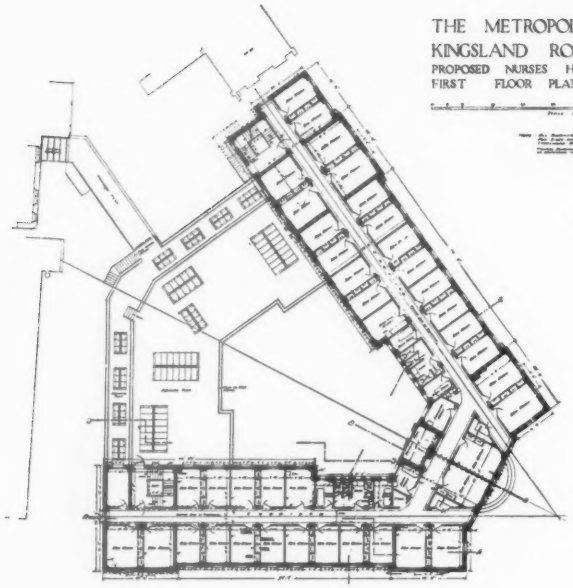
ROYAL HOSPITAL, WOLVERHAMPTON

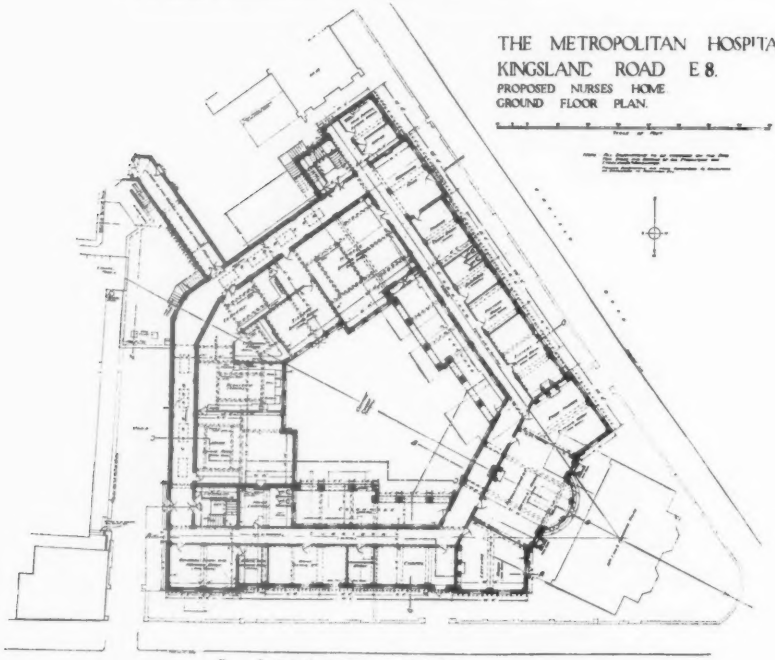
The new out-patient department, showing the arrangement whereby all patients pass through the main waiting hall, sectionised for each class of patient, to the examination and consulting rooms, then to an exit corridor passing the dispensary, and to the outside without crossing the incoming patients. On the lower floor is the V.D. clinic

but usually they go into the private wards of the hospital.

The corridor should be at least 4 feet 6 inches wide, with, if possible, a window at each end, and, if the corridors are well warmed, it is not essential to have other means of heating in nurses' bedrooms, but a plug for electric radiator is an advantage. It is well to arrange the plan so that the staircases will allow of two exits in case of fire from every room.

and this should be guarded against by the type of fire-resisting floors adopted ; the hollow tile floor is fairly sound-proof, also the forms of reinforced construction that have suspended ceilings. All materials of construction and finish of floors and walls now generally used being of a hard and dense nature, although easy to clean, have great sound reflecting power, and do little to resist sound transmission. The new flush hospital doors are practically sound-proof owing to their construc-

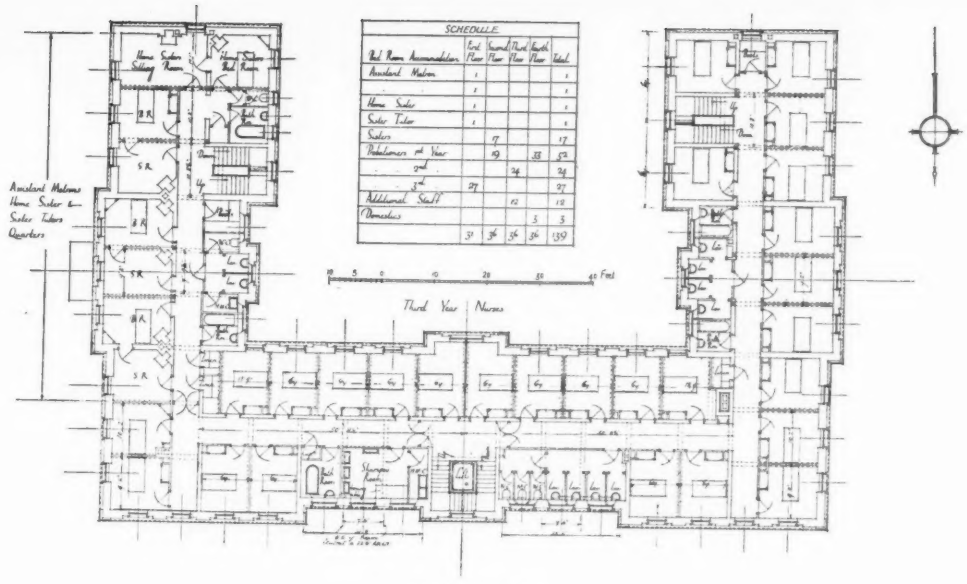




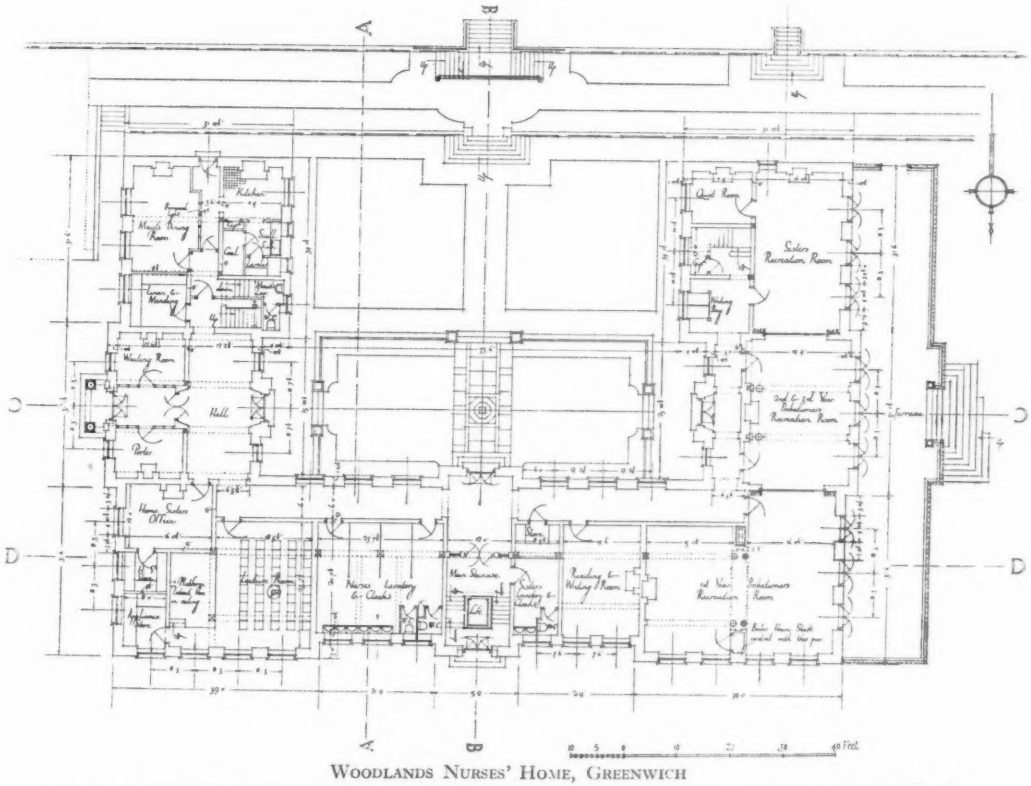
THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL NURSES' HOME

An interesting plan on an awkwardly shaped site, a feature being the built-in furniture in the nurses' bedrooms and the arrangement for allowing the sitting-rooms to be combined as a large room for dances

Young and Hall, Architects



First floor plan



WOODLANDS NURSES' HOME, GREENWICH

A very complete nurses' home in every detail, also with built-in furniture and arrangements for combining the sitting rooms as a very large dance hall.

W. A. Pite, Son and Fairweather, Architects

tion. It should be remembered that hospitals do not have carpets and rugs like hotels and flats.

Corridor floors should be insulated, and a good method is to have a margin of hard material such as terrazzo, with the centre part slightly sunk to take the rubber or linoleum cemented down to it.

Lift gear, etc., should be placed in insulated rooms, and pumps or accelerators for heating mains should be connected with flexible rubber, otherwise the noise may be transmitted to distant parts of the building, and at the entrance to the duct for the mains from the boiler house a felt curtain will help to deaden sound.

Electric switches should be quiet in action, and self-closing doors with air pump springs are a great boon for all wards.

Drainage.—For many years it has been the practice, and the right one, to lay drains in straight lines between inspection manholes, with open glazed channels in the latter, but, where possible, I think iron drains are preferable to stoneware, for the latter, even if of so-called " tested " pipes, are always likely to crack, and, if tested after a few years, will invariably be found to leak.

Another point I would like to stress about vertical soil pipes—that is, in large hospitals where a number of w.c.'s discharge into one pipe—lead pipes, even of 8 lb. weight, are useless and should not be used. I have found that after 20 years the urine deposit entirely chokes the pipe, and this cannot be plunged or cleared without damage, whereas an iron pipe can be plunged from top to bottom, and should be of heavy cast iron barfed inside, and have blue lead-caulked joints. Another advantage is that the hot water used in the bed pan sinks has no effect on the iron, but buckles the lead pipes.

Discussion

MR. E. STANLEY HALL, VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR

Mr. W. A. PITE [*F.*], in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Adams, said : It seems to me to be a very excellent thing that we, in this Institute, should from time to time have the opportunity of reviewing hospital work. There are so many changes taking place ; new departments are arising, and new needs have to be met.

Mr. Adams has only briefly referred to the question of cost, which, of course, hampers us very much, so that most of the planning now becomes a very intensive matter, when all the various departments have to be considered.

I would like to say a word about the wards. One would have thought, and I think it has been said, that a few years ago we had arrived at some finality about even the sick ward, but constant change has taken place, as Mr. Adams indicated to-night, and we are almost seeing the passing of the large ward, of 30 and 24 beds, and we are more likely to see the wards of the size of 12, 16 and 4 beds. This, of course, will enable hospitals to deal with their patients in a far more satisfactory way.

I am very glad to hear Mr. Adams speak about the old sanitary towers ; he seems to have some sympathy with their position at the end of the ward. But I think we have been among the pioneers in removing these annexes from this position to the administrative end, which, within the last few years, has been growing to such an extraordinary extent. It is cheaper, it is better, and it is in a far more central position ; and it frees the end of the ward for the purposes of the balconies.

I should like to answer two criticisms which Mr. Adams made. First, in the Miller Hospital we had to put the sanitary tower in the place he indicated owing to the exigencies of space ; and with regard to the Woolwich Hospital, we were under direction ; it was not our wish that the casualty department should be at the main entrance.

Mr. ERNEST ELCOCK [*F.*], in seconding the vote of thanks, said : There were one or two points which it might be of interest to mention. One is, that the distinction between the Poor-law and the Voluntary hospital will largely tend to disappear, because of the 1929 Act, which is already causing considerable stir, I think, in various parts of the country, owing to the taking over of the Poor-law hospitals by the county councils.

The scientific aspect which Mr. Adams has given of hospital planning is, I think, a thing which we want very much in this country. We have a great many hospitals designed by various gentlemen in official positions, possibly in connection with small boroughs and larger boroughs, and we find later on that they need to be considerably adapted in order to come up to the requirements of modern hospital planning. I doubt whether there is any branch of work in the architectural profession which needs and leads to

so much original thinking as the designing and planning of hospitals, particularly to meet the new requirements which are every day coming forward.

As regards the width of wards, that is tremendously interesting, because I have been pressing very hard the idea that 20 feet is wide enough for a ward which has no clinical teaching going on in it; in fact, we have gone so far as to arrange a 20 feet ward with screens to go round the beds, and there is plenty of room to work the wards, even with screens round two beds opposite one another. The main reason is that it is cheaper to span a 20-foot ward than a 24-foot one. Mr. Adams, very wisely, never mentioned anything about the cost of hospitals, yet that is the most interesting and exciting subject he could speak of, as the cost varies from £500 or £600 per bed to £1,600 or £2,000 per bed.

The reason for the non-adoption of the "Y" ward is, I think, this. I was assisting Sir John Burnet in connection with the competition for the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and one of the plans showed "Y" wards; it was the late Mr. Henman's. The reason the assessor decided that the "Y" ward was objectionable was that the re-entering angle of the "Y" was not properly ventilated, and in a building of three or four storeys high, that should be taken into account. I doubt whether it is a very valuable contribution, though it has certain administrative utilities.

I was delighted to see that Mr. Adams adopts the "T" plan, because some months ago, on exactly the same reasoning, we adopted it for another hospital, not far from London.

With regard to the handles of the doors, I suggest that instead of the handles being oval, in many cases it is better to have long lever handles. When a nurse is carrying apparatus and other things in her hand, she wants to open doors with her elbow if possible. In many American hospitals this long handle is a standard fitting; it is appropriately weighted, with a long lever handle, and opening with the elbow is possible.

As to sterilising bed pans, I see no use in washing bed pans in the old-fashioned way, instead of using the sterilised bed pan apparatus. Surely of all the things which should be thoroughly sterilised it is the bed pan which needs it most, for it is used by various patients.

Mr. Adams mentioned "Vita glass," and I suppose he used the term purely as meaning a glass which permits ultra-violet rays to pass. Owing to the clever advertising of one firm which calls its produce "Vita glass," you hear medical men talking about it as if it were the only glass which permitted the passage of those rays; it is merely a trade name for a particular type of glass. I would ask architects thoughtfully to go into the question as to what glass they will use, because the differences between three or four of these glasses under natural solarisation are extraordinary. We should talk about "Ultra-violet glass," not about "Vita glass."

Mr. Adams mentioned the colouring of the operating theatres, and I would like architects to consider the colouring of the wards. It is depressing to lie in bed all day and look at white ceilings. So we have coloured walls with a tangerine orange shade, which we experimented with a long time. It is darker at the dado, and passes up and goes to the ceiling as a fairly warm colour. Everybody is satisfied with the effect, and patients enjoy the change from white.

I hope we shall take care, in our X-ray rooms, that we have our record films stored in fire-proof chambers. We have had a lesson in that lately. The voltage drop which Mr. Adams mentioned is overcome easily by a special instrument which takes care of that drop, and where lifts come on to the circuit there is no change in the voltage.

I do not see why upper floor kitchens should not be adopted.

Above all, Mr. Adams has shown that the person to be considered is, first of all, the patient, and secondly the patient, and thirdly the patient.

Sir E. FARQUHAR BUZZARD (Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford) also spoke.

Sir HOLBURT WARING, F.R.C.S.: There are one or two points I should like to remark upon. First with regard to the lecturer's objections to the panel system of heating hospitals or parts of hospitals. One knows it is a new method of heating from the engineering point of view, but one has been assured by competent engineering authorities that it is entirely reliable and trustworthy. I have gone into the question, and have seen a certain number of buildings heated by this method, and I do not see why it should not be entirely suitable and reliable for hospitals. I think you can erect a building with much cleaner accommodation with that method of heating in a hospital than with any other that I am acquainted with. Mr. Adams rather passed over the matter of heating in walls and ceilings; but, in my opinion, heating by ceiling panels is a particularly good form in a hospital ward or a hospital operating theatre. There are no radiators projecting, and one can have clean walls and flooring. I would like to have heard a discussion this evening from that point of view.

With regard to the question of colour of walls and ceiling, which has been raised, I do not know that finality will ever come in this matter. I have listened to many discussions on what colour operating theatres ought to be, and what should be the colouring of wards. I think it is, more or less, a question of

personal taste. They should be bright. What, I think, is more essential than mere colour is that these theatres and wards should be lined with a hard cement-like substance with a smooth surface, which can be regularly washed, and which Mr. Adams seems to favour. I think the use of some kind of vitreous cement, of the nature of glass, for the walls of wards and theatres might well be a matter of research.

The sanitary tower I have looked upon as something of the past. In the hospitals I have been connected with I have favoured bringing the sanitary accommodation near the central portion of each block, and within it; one can, I think, by this method of construction, get better results, and certainly the places can be kept much cleaner than when there is cross-ventilation and a separate tower.

Another point which might have been stressed in the paper is, "What is the ideal lay-out plan for a hospital of 500 or 600 beds—a concrete plan which would serve as a basis for hospital construction. I am suggesting it might be worth the while of this Institute to have a paper of that kind read here by a competent authority on hospitals and discussed among people who are especially interested, such as yourselves, plus Sir Farquhar Buzzard and others who are working at hospitals, and know their requirements.

One other point which must be borne in mind—it is a very important one in connection with hospitals—Mr. Adams alluded to it at the beginning—is this, before a hospital site is decided upon, the architect should be called in. The difficulty, however, is that the ground has, nearly always, been acquired before the architect comes on the scene, and that makes it very difficult. The difficulty arises especially in London. Nearly all the London hospitals are on sites which were acquired long ago, some of them for centuries, and it is not possible to take the hospital away from the site.

With regard to the question of the wide ward as against the narrow ward, I have had experience of both varieties; and I have seen, in one country or another, nearly every variety. I am not convinced that the so-called narrow pavilion, from the point of view of the patients, is the best form of ward. It is a question which permits of considerable discussion. At St. Bartholomew's, where this question has been modified by the very limited site, we have had to adopt a compromise in having a ward which had got as much light and air as possible and which gives good ventilation to the patients. It is a wide ward with 22 beds, 14 against the walls and 4 on each side of a low partition in the middle. One does not know how it will work out in practice, but I hope that in a short time we shall be able to say a good deal more about it.

I am not convinced that the traditional pavilion ward is the ideal ward from the point of view of the patients, and administration.

Then there is the other point of view, that of cost. I believe that as regards hospitals we have not arrived at any finality as to construction: they can only be looked upon as technically factory buildings, which may have a life of fifty years or more. Then if at that time they have served their purpose, I agree with the American principle that it is more satisfactory to "tear them down," as they say there, if scientific and technical progress renders such a course desirable, and start afresh. What I do think is that it is not advisable, from the point of view of cost, to spend too much of the money available on outside work. Get the best and most substantial building at a reasonable price, and have it fitted up in the best possible manner, with all the needed appliances. The only way in which that can be done is by a very close co-operation between the architect and one or more of those who are going to make use of the building.

The seconder of the resolution made a remark which I did not quite follow. It was that owing to the new Health Act, municipal and poor law hospitals and voluntary hospitals will approximate one to the other. I do not think so. I think that as regards the voluntary hospitals in the future, instead of merely serving the purpose of treatment for the necessitous poor, it will be necessary that they should provide accommodation not merely for the necessitous sick poor, but for people at all social levels of the community who require medical or surgical treatment. Medical or surgical treatment at the present day cannot be carried out to the best advantage in any kind of building; it requires a special building, one which is specially fitted for the purpose; and I think the voluntary hospitals will have to expand, on that account, their work in connection with the treatment of patients; they will have to have departments for paying patients which will be available to all. That is, in my opinion, a point in the future planning of a voluntary hospital which must be taken into consideration. All those who pay can then have the use of that expensive hospital plant which is provided at the present time for the treatment of the necessitous poor.

These are points which, I submit, require very careful consideration, and ought to receive attention both from architects and those who are in change of hospitals.

A question which has been much discussed in connection with hospital construction of the present day is the provision of balconies. That depends, almost entirely, on what a hospital is for, and where it is situated. A hospital situated in London, as a general rule, is better without balconies, because they take considerable light away from the wards; they interfere with ventilation, and they connive at the accumulation of a considerable amount of dust, which cannot be kept out of hospital wards. When we are treating

chronic cases, in patients who can get up, it is a different matter. When, however, a hospital will be used especially for acute cases and only for a limited time by each patient, I do not think the provision of balconies is an advantage.

The resolution of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Dr. LOUISA MARTINDALE, J.P.: One thing particularly attracted me in Mr. Adams's Paper, and that was his idea of a new ward in which the beds should be sideways to the light, instead of facing the light. This has one other great advantage, which is that the work of the nurses will be reduced, because instead of having to put round two or three screens for the patients' examination, it will mean that only one curtain will have to be drawn, or certainly only one screen put round. Only in the last year I have realised to what extent the architect can help the everyday work of the physician and surgeon. I have had the advantage of working in a hospital in which the new wing has been built by Mr. Adams. If you have a beautiful ward, of beautiful proportions, and big enough and fitted with all the more modern labour-saving contrivances, it makes all the difference to the patients' well-being, and the actual work of the physician and surgeon.

Mr. PERCY ADAMS (in reply): I do not know that I can answer all the questions which have been asked, but with regard to the panel heating I do not think I objected to it, or that I did not think it was a good thing, but that it was an excellent thing in theory, not always so in practice. I am employed, with my partners, in doing the new Underground Railway building at St. James's Park, involving some hundreds of thousands of pounds, and it is all being heated with the panel system. It was our clients who wished for it, as they had seen Bush House and other places.

My personal objection to panel heating in hospitals is that I object to any pipe being buried, as I consider all pipes should be accessible. No one can say that panel heating will last for ever behind plaster; there must be some time when the pipes will go wrong, and when that happens the wall and ceiling must be cut down. In an operating theatre it may be good to have panel heating, but an operating theatre is a comparatively small place, and if the panel heating goes wrong there it does not do much harm. Any buried pipes in a hospital are, I think, wrong. If you can arrange pipes outside a wall, so that they do not interfere with things, so much the better. I do not like chases in any wall which can harbour dust and that have a casing. I have had experience where buried pipes have gone wrong and given much trouble. I do not object to panel heating itself; I only said there might be objections to it.

Another point was that about oval handles to doors. The reason I mentioned this point was that when I inquired of Sir Rudolph Hampden Smith (the senior surgeon of Torbay Hospital) after the hospital had been completed six months what the "snags" were, that is, where I was wrong, he wrote back and said, "there is only one snag in the hospital; you have got round door handles, and they should be oval." He said he found that the round white metal door handles were difficult to open.

I thank you all very much and especially would I thank those architects who have helped me and the many who have specially prepared drawings for me. I have not put round the room the collection of drawings as I did not wish to displace the very fine exhibition of photographs already on the walls. I would like to mention also Colonel L. W. Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, who lent me plans and gave me valuable information.

Reviews

MINOR ARCHITECTURE OF SUFFOLK. *By . Dexter Morand.* [*John Tiranti and Co.*] 17*s.* 6*d.*

Every additional book in praise of the English countryside is to the good in that it is likely to widen the circle of those who are so deeply concerned about its alarmingly rapid spoliation.

Messrs. Tiranti, therefore, are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in launching a new series, under the general editorship of Mr. Dexter Morand, on *Domestic Architecture of Old England*, of which their volume entitled *Minor Architecture of Suffolk* is the first to make its appearance. Others on Gloucestershire, Kent, Essex, Wiltshire and Worcestershire are said to be in preparation.

The author, in an editorial note, remarks that Suffolk is so rich in material that he "feels bound to confess that an enormous amount of matter has been passed over, sufficient to make several volumes on the subject." This undoubtedly is so, for in this single volume the subjects of his 48 plates (unindexed) are confined to no more than 18 towns and villages, these being Aldeburgh, Bildeston, Bungay, Bury St. Edmunds, Chelsworth, East Bergholt, Flatford, Fressingfield, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Hintlesham, Ipswich, Kersey, Lavenham, Long Melford, Monk's Eleigh, Ufford, and Woodbridge.

Eight pages of letterpress, of which half are "Historical Notes," have to suffice, and these, while interesting in themselves, are not particularly germane to the illustrations.

Mr. Morand points out that "At the height of its prosperity Suffolk was the wealthiest county of England." Hence the richness both of its ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, major and minor. But, alas! it is now one of the poorest counties. The present somnolence of such one-time thriving little towns as Lavenham and Hadleigh instinctively produces the same feeling that one experiences in the atmosphere of departed grandeur pervading the dead towns of Holland.

There is, however, visible enjoyment for those who appreciate fine craftsmanship at almost every turn in these old Suffolk villages.

One of the most interesting and novel of the subjects illustrated is the view merely labelled "(Below) Bury St. Edmunds," on Plate 19, from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Felton, F.R.P.S. This exceedingly beautiful example of characteristic fourteenth-fifteenth century Gothic carving has a modern phase of its history worth telling. Except for the handsome corner-post—which has, for centuries, been a familiar feature of Mustow Street—the rest of the richly carved panels, etc., was only uncovered and discovered a year or two ago owing to a local "improvement" scheme of totally unnecessary and ill-advised street widening, but that bad piece of vandalism, which also involved the destruction of a Tudor-built inn (the Star), is another story. The chief point concerning the recent adventures of the building is that it was actually taken down and the timber advertised for sale by the Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds. Hearing of this, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings took prompt action. Mr. A. R. Powys, its secretary, went down to Bury and pointed out, at a private meeting of the Council, the error of their vandalistic intentions, and he subsequently gave a public lecture in the town.

With the consistent support of the then Mayor, Major E. L. D. Lake, and the powerful help of the London Press, the Council (by a majority of its more enlightened members) was shamed into second thoughts, and these took the satisfactory turn of employing Mr. William Weir to supervise the re-erection (a few feet back and as near as possible to its original site in the widened street) of the old fragments in the form of a charming little cottage partly old and partly new. Mr. Weir's skilful reconstruction is the subject illustrated, and the cottage is now occupied by a most appreciative tenant.

Mr. Morand's enthusiasm for Kersey is shared by all who know that delightful and nearly unspoilt village, but it is a pity that his photograph of one of its chief treasures (Plate 31) is so badly mutilated. A view, *before restoration*, of the so-called "Tudor House" at Kersey (Plate 32) would have been illuminating. Misapplied restoration (more particularly the darkening of timbers or unfortunate glazing) is apparent in a number of the plates.

To look at Mr. William Weir's re-erected (or resurrected) Wool Hall at Lavenham (Plate 39) one would never guess that this building was demolished a few years before the War, was removed piecemeal by lorries to the neighbourhood of Ascot, was brought back (when wiser counsels prevailed), and was erected once again on its old site!

Lavenham has suffered badly in this respect and ought to be scheduled. Actually one of its ancient timber-framed buildings was rebuilt on the front at Clacton-on-Sea (of all unsuitable places), but sad to relate that one was not of the "homing" variety.

It should, however, be explained that the above facts about Bury St. Edmunds and Lavenham do not appear, as they might well have done, in this somewhat perfunctory book. One of several justifications for such an adjective is the surprising use (on page 8) of the word "parquetted" instead of pargetted in reference to plastering. Evidently the author is not an architect. [N.B.—In *Webster's Dictionary* "parquetry" is defined as "A series of joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colours—used especially for floors."]

On the same page, by the way, Fressingfield is misspelt Tressingfield.

F.R.I.B.A.

EARLY CHURCH ART IN NORTHERN EUROPE. *By Josef Strzygowski.* 8*o. Lond.* 1928. [*Batsford.*] £1 1*s.*

Our orderly mental picture of how European architecture was evolved has been rudely disturbed by the recent writings of Professor Strzygowski. He puts before us a mass of material commonly ignored by architectural historians, in support of his main thesis that "the history of mediaeval art rests on an unsound foundation if it looks for its origin only to Greek and Roman, Early Christian and Italian art"; and he forces upon our attention the existence of an indigenous North European art, which has left few monuments of major importance because its principal material was wood. He has abundant

evidence in support of his contentions, and even such a challenging statement as that this northern culture had a closer connection with North Asia, Iran and India than with the Mediterranean area is borne out by illustrations of wooden buildings from Norway to Galicia—*e.g.*, the church at Tarnawka on p. 59—whose forms have more affinity to Chinese or Thibetan buildings than to anything in Southern Europe.

The present book, a collection of lectures delivered at the University of London, deals with pre-Romanesque Croatian art and with wooden architecture in Eastern and Northern Europe. It treats very fully the important wooden churches (twelfth century) of Norway and the treasures found in the Norse "burial ships," these being the most important products of the northern culture which are left to us.

The illustrations are numerous, unfamiliar, and of the greatest interest.

The style and arrangement of the book do not make for easy reading, and it seems a pity that Professor Strzygowski's very important contributions to historical research should not be available for students in a more readily accessible form.

A. L. N. R.

ARCHITEKTEN. MEDDELELSER FRA AKADEMISK ARCHITEKTFORENING. *Vol. XXX*, 1928. 4*o*. *Copenhagen*.

This volume, recently presented to the library, consists of the monthly issues of "Architekten" for 1928, lightly but conveniently bound in a paper cover. "Architekten" is acknowledged one of the leading European architectural publications, and it certainly deserves its reputation. A successful journal is generally the expression of a consistent personality, and these pages are partly the expression of their fastidious editor, Mr. S. E. Rasmussen. But only partly. There is also the ingredient of a whole school of design. To-day we must recognise the influence of the Press upon architecture. It is an influence by no means necessarily good. In Germany there is a class of modernist building that might well be called *next issue architecture*. To some of us the so-called academic architecture of Denmark is both finer and more truly original than the intense modernisms of Germany and Holland. And in "Architekten" the close relationship can be studied between the taste of the journal itself—its printing and make-up—with the taste of the buildings presented to the public in its pages. This taste is obviously the result of a steady critical selecting, with the assertion of values that such selecting implies. Glancing through the Danish pages one simply does not see the kind of second and third-rate designs admitted into English journals without a word of discrimination. If bad examples are given they are here set side by side with good examples. A piquant illustration of this can be found in the article "Engelsk Architektur." Thus the Danish journal is educational in the most efficient way. Also, it does not appear to be hag-ridden by its advertisements manager. So high a standard in journalism maintained in a small and not wealthy country can be more easily envied by us than understood.

H. B.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE SETTING TIMES OF CEMENTS, AND ON THE STRENGTH OF CEMENTS, MORTARS AND CONCRETES. *Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Building Research. Special Report No.* 13. *1s. net. By W. N. Thomas and N. Davey.*

The authors have condensed into a report of under 40 pages some of the data and information already in existence on this important subject, and, in addition, have given particulars of tests carried out at Watford. The result is a booklet of considerable value, in that it "clears the air" on some points hitherto obscure or confused.

There are two main headings:

(1) Effect of temperature upon the setting time of cements; (2) Effect of temperature upon the strength of cements, mortars and concretes.

In each case, Portland, rapid hardening Portland and aluminous cements are taken, and the behaviour of each analysed under various conditions of temperature, water content, etc.

The results tabulated, from many sources, are in some cases conflicting and further investigation is necessary This is particularly noticeable in aluminous cements where the rapid evolution of heat during setting affects the result.

Under the heading "the effect of temperature upon the strength of cements" the authors mention that the apparent advantage of high temperatures and comparatively rapid setting is to some extent lessened by the effects of greater internal stresses and shrinkage at these temperatures. This is born out in the results of certain experiments on 1, 2, 4 concrete at the Research Station, where the ultimate strength of the specimens moulded at the highest temperature was found to be lowest.

There are interesting notes given on the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, duration of freezing, etc.

A bibliography is included which will be of value to those wishing to extend their reading on the subject.

C. S. W.

THE STORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA. *By Thomas E. Tallmadge. Allen and Unwin*, 1927. *Large 8vo. 16s. net.*

This book is perhaps more for the general reader than for the architect in its manner of writing, but it contains a lot of information about the history of the phases in architectural development in the U.S.A., of which the average architect in England is either neglectful or ignorant. Only one-third of the whole is devoted to the "Colonial" and "Post-Colonial" phases (seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), succeeding ones being described as "Greek," "Parvenue," and "Romanesque"; the last interesting for its treatment of Ruskinism and Richardson. There are two chapters on the World's Fair at Chicago (one dealing entirely with Louis Sullivan) and two concluding ones on Eclecticism and the modern outlook. The phases dealt with are sparsely illustrated by photographic plates. The book has some good material for a more serious work, thoroughly well illustrated, in which one might expect that Spanish and Creole Architecture (here described but very imperfectly illustrated) would receive the attention it deserves. D.T.F.

EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' WORK AT THE L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

By A. B. KNAPP-FISHER [*F.*].

There is a marked care and distinction about the architectural work on view at the annual exhibition at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row. The standard reached is a high one, and the students whose work is exhibited are to be congratulated on the plans and designs produced and the draughtsmanship displayed. There is no slurring over details, but rather proof of good, solid work based on a knowledge of construction and an appreciation of what is fit and right in design. The space allotted to architecture is severely limited, and one wishes that means could be devised whereby a larger amount of work could be shown. The sheets of drawings gain very much by being uniformly framed, a tip which other schools might note.

Without exaggeration all the designs shown are of a high order of merit, and it is difficult to draw distinctions. The two main subjects illustrated are a Public House and a Tea Pavilion. With regard to the former, the plans show that the students have had the advantage of being told the most up-to-date lines on which to plan such a building, and some good plans are the result. Mr. C. J. Mills has produced a direct and simple design of good proportions, and well-spaced windows. Mr. D. Mackintosh shows a design of distinct character, a water-colour perspective which ranks as high as many shown at the Royal Academy, and a set of $\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale and $\frac{1}{2}$-inch drawings which for care and detail and draughtsmanship could not well be bettered. Mr. Reid's design is good, but perhaps not quite so well balanced as regards voids and solids as the others.

With regard to the Tea Pavilion six designs are shown. Mr. Harrington's has great character and is accompanied by a charming perspective. Mr. Hawkin's design does not hold together quite so well and is a little self-conscious, but it is cleverly conceived. Mr. Soper exhibits an interesting design, semicircular on plan, together with a really first-rate perspective. Mr. Harman shows an original—perhaps the most original design—with an ingenious plan and a good model. Mr. Mason's pavilion savours a little of second-rate exhibition work, although to attempt to be light-hearted is quite the right way to tackle such a subject. And, lastly, Mr. Smith's plan is perhaps a little fussy but well thought out and attractive in many ways.

One or two other subjects complete the exhibition. Especially good is Mr. Walter's Little House: the small windows on either side of the front door alone mar an otherwise simple and charming elevation—although the tinyd ormer on the south elevation appears a little lonely. The width of the dining room is barely enough for table, chairs, and sideboard, but the design and plan as a whole are extremely good.

Of the remaining subjects, Mr. Wilkinson exhibits a Lawn Tennis Pavilion good, but just a little commonplace. A wider balcony to enable one to recline at ease in a deck chair would have been an advantage. Miss Betty Sargent shows a nice little design for a garden house. A block of flats by Mr. Phillips is of a high order of merit, a little monotonous in design perhaps, but good, sound, and straightforward in conception with a first-class sheet of details. Finally, Mr. Leage exhibits a nicely proportioned small cottage on a hillside.

To sum up: the work is of a thoroughly genuine nature and devoid of affectation. It is clear that the designs are based on something more than a merely superficial knowledge of the subject, and are worked out with a care, an interest, and a precision which reflect great credit on all concerned.

Correspondence

NEW PREMISES FOR THE R.I.B.A.

Salomon's Buildings,
Selborne Avenue,
Buluwayo,
S. Rhodesia,
28 *May* 1929.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

DEAR SIR,—As an Overseas Member of the R.I.B.A., I would like to endorse the latter part of the letter from Mr. Gordon Allen, appearing in the issue dated 27 April.

It has always seemed to me that a "clubby" atmosphere is missing from the old premises, and when one considers that there are some hundreds of members of the R.I.B.A. who visit England from the Colonies, such an atmosphere in the new premises would make them feel that they were not exactly strangers. One would not perhaps advocate running a restaurant, but London is a thirsty place!—Yours faithfully,

W. J. WHITESIDE [*A.*].

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, Department of. Building research: Bulletin No. 3, Effects of moisture changes on building materials. Technical paper No. 6, Thermal conductivities of walls, concretes and plasters. Building science abstracts, Vol. I (New Series), Nos. 1–9. Pam. 8o. Lond. 1928. Forest products research: Bulletin No. 1, Dry-rot in wood. Project 1, progress report 1: Tests of some home-grown timbers in their green condition. Pam. sm. 4o. Lond. 1928. [H.M. Stationery Office.] 9d. to 1s. 6d. per vol.

TIMBER. Tenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee. Pam. 8o. Lond. 1928. [H.M. Stationery Office.] 9d.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. First annual report of Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. Pam. 8o. Camb. 1928. [Cambridge University Press.]

LISTER AND THE LISTER WARD IN THE INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW. A centenary contribution. With papers by A. E. Maynard, J. A. Morris, and others. La. 8o. Glasgow, 1927. [Jackson, Wylie and Co.] 12s. 6d.

OLD FURNITURE. A magazine of domestic ornament. Vol. I, No. 1 (June). Sm. 4o. Lond. 1927. 2s.

THE AULD TOON O' AYR. Reprinted . . . from the Handbook of the Congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland. By J. A. Morris. 8o. Ayr, 1928. [Stephen and Pollock.]

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to this page.)

THE SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The Annual General Meeting of the South-Eastern Society of Architects was held on 29 May, 1929. We print below extracts from the Council's Report :—

(1) In presenting the First Annual Report to the Members of the South-Eastern Society it is gratifying to note that the Council has been able to follow the principles and the work outlined in the President's Address printed in the Year Book. The visits to the Canterbury, Guildford, Brighton and Tunbridge Wells areas, the work done in the Architectural Schools and Ateliers, and the Correspondence School of Town Planning, are also given in the Year Book.

(2) The Tunbridge Wells Chapter has greatly benefited by the generosity of Mr. Cecil Burns, who has placed at the disposal of the members a most convenient room which is now fitted up as an atelier to which every student has access at all hours. Arrangements are being made at Brighton and Guildford to rent rooms with the same objective. Fourteen programmes have already been set and very satisfactory solutions have been produced. Many practising architects assist at the criticisms, and many interesting monthly and bi-monthly meetings have been held.

(3) The Town Planning Course. Thirty-two members have already joined the Town Planning course of lectures. The Council of the Town Planning Institute have promised to hold a special examination in November next for Associate Membership of the Institute (A.M.T.P.I.) and eighteen of the lectures have already been sent out ; the remaining twelve will be completed by the beginning of September.

(4) At the request of many members in Northern Surrey, a Chapter was formed at Croydon, of which Briant Poulter was elected Chairman, Hugh Macintosh Honorary Treasurer, F. W. Rees Honorary Secretary, and E. A. Boyle Honorary Auditor, and 180 Members have been enrolled ; the Society is at present unable to obtain grant for most of these from the R.I.B.A. in consequence of the enforcement of By-law 87. The Council are not appealing for more R.I.B.A. members in this area until some satisfactory decision has been arrived at by the Council of the R.I.B.A.

(5) In accordance with the desire of the R.I.B.A., a special General Meeting was held in December to consider the development of the R.I.B.A., when, in addition to passing the resolutions suggested by the Executive Committee in favour of the proposals for the development of the R.I.B.A., the two following recommendations were unanimously carried and our President promised to use his best efforts with the Council of the Institute in order that these two reasonable recommendations should be carried through. It was because of the great confidence our members feel in Mr. Lanchester's undertaking that the formal resolutions suggested by the R.I.B.A. Executive were unanimously adopted. The recommendations were as follows :—

> (1) That in view of the careful discrimination which has been exercised by the Chapter Committees and the Council of this Society in the election of Non-R.I.B.A. Members to the Society, it is felt strongly that only such Members as are approved by the Allied Society for the Area in which they reside and practice should be considered as eligible for election as Licentiate Members.
>
> (2) That whereas the Society obtains a subscription of one guinea from each Member who is not attached to the R.I.B.A., it would be deprived of this money in the case of those Members within the twelve-mile radius, while the R.I.B.A. would be receiving three guineas from those same Members if the new scheme be carried through, and whereas the Society is carrying on important educational work by means of Lectures, Architectural Design Clubs and Town Planning Courses in the Metropolitan Districts such as Croydon, the limitation of our financial resources will prevent this work being carried on unless we receive the same grant from the Metropolitan Members in our Society as for the non-Metropolitan Members. Therefore the Council of the R.I.B.A. should be urged to modify By-Law 87 in regard to the Members within the twelve-mile limits who become Members of this and other Societies.
>
> We have heard from the Secretary of the R.I.R.A., who states : " The Council were very gratified to hear that the South-Eastern Society had passed a unanimous resolution in favour of the Council's proposals. With regard to the two recommendations contained in your letter, the first was referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration, and the second was referred both to the Executive Committee and the Finance and House Committee for sympathetic consideration."

(6) In order to help forward the Architects' Registration Bill, the Hon. Secretary of each Chapter has forwarded to all the Parliamentary Candidates in his Chapter a letter asking them to give their support to this measure, which is of so much importance to the profession and to the public generally. The letter contained a copy of the Bill, and an explanatory memorandum, and every Member is urged to use his influence with the Candidates and to obtain from them a definite written pledge, which will be sent to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

(7) One of the most valuable elements in the organisation of our Allied Societies is that they bring together Institute and non-Institute men in friendly co-operation. There are a number of reputable and qualified men in our area who are unattached, and would be eligible as Members, Associates or Students of our Society. Will every Member use his best services in endeavouring to obtain one such Member, Associate or Student, and have their Nomination Forms sent to the Honorary Secretary of his Chapter.

(8) The Council very much regret the resignation of Colonel Page from the Society, and wish to tender its best thanks for the services which he has rendered to it.

(9) A course of lectures has been given on the " Stone Surface Treatment of Concrete," by Mr. H. A. Holt and Mr. H. C. Bishop [*A.*], and in each Chapter they have attracted large and greatly interested audiences, and the Council tenders its best thanks to these gentlemen.

(10) Mr. S. English, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.Inst.P., of Sheffield University, has started a course of lectures on " Ultra-Violet Ray Window Glass." These lectures are of particular interest to doctors, architects, and builders, and are attracting large and interested audiences. The Council tenders its best thanks to Dr. English.

(11) A course of lectures has been given on " Beautifying Our Surroundings," by Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell [*A.*] In view of the Town Planning Acts and the efforts to prevent the desecration of the countryside, it is felt that the public conscience should be awakened, and, if possible, Civil Art

Societies established in the important centres. The Society has been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of the Town Councils, Education Committees and the Press. This has resulted in gratifying audiences of "people that matter." The lectures are given with diagrams, colour charts and lantern slides of the "Good and the Bad" in the neighbourhood. They have proved to be a great stimulant, and in every case such successful results have been obtained that resolutions have been passed requesting the Town Councils to accept the offer of the services of an Advisory Panel of Architects.

(12) Appeals have been made by the Society to Local Authorities with regard to improving amenities and contemplated undertakings; in most cases, very satisfactory results have been obtained.

At the request of Mr. J. D. Clarke [*F.*], representations are being made in order to prevent the demolition of certain ancient buildings in the Old Town of Eastbourne, which the Council has decided to support by every means in its power.

EASTBOURNE CONFERENCE ON "BEAUTIFYING OUR SURROUNDINGS."

The Royal Institute of British Architects' South-Eastern Society will hold a Conference in Eastbourne on Friday and Saturday, 12 and 13 July, to which members of the Eastbourne Town Council, the Rural District Council, and prominent townspeople will be invited.

Delegates and speakers from the following bodies will participate:—The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings; The Council for the Preservation of Rural England; The Sussex Archæology Society; The Society of Sussex Downsmen; The Town Planning Institute and The Royal Institute of British Architects.

The subjects to be considered are grouped under the following headings:—(*a*) Architecture and Archæology; (*b*) Amenities and Hygiene; (*c*) Town Planning and Approach Roads; (*d*) Sea Front Developments.

HOME OFFICE ORDER ON SILICOSIS.

Mr. W. T. Creswell [*Hon. A.*] has kindly drafted the following notes at the request of the Science Standing Committee, who would urge members to give them their careful consideration:—

THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES (SILICOSIS) SCHEME, 1928.

ORDER 975.

The Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme of workmen's compensation came into force on 18 February 1929, and is applicable to all workmen engaged in certain processes (which are enumerated in Section 2 of the order as appended hereto) on or after 1 January 1929.

The order provides for payment by employers of compensation in cases of death or total disablement from work, due to silicosis, or silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis, on the same basis as that of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The full extent of the possible application of the order is not yet appreciated, and although Insurance Offices were quick to circulate amongst their insurers, the requirements of the order, pointing out that the Workmen's Compensation Act Policies in force do not provide for this additional liability, it is understood that there have so far been few applications for existing policies to be extended so as to definitely include insurance against the employers' risks which the order creates; especially have employers in the building trades remained quiescent in this regard. This is possibly due to scarcity of information about the precise scope of the order, and to that of fixing the amount of the extra premium payable since each case has to be considered on its merits. In the few cases where employers have made inquiries, the premiums quoted appear to be somewhat high; they are, of course, based on a consideration of the probable risk, and the total amount of earnings of those employed under the insurer who might run any risk of contracting the complaints in question.

The insurance offices appear to have, so far, merely invited the employers' consideration of the desirability of effecting insurance. It is for each employer to determine individually whether he runs these risks; the insurance offices will not themselves act as his advisers. Probably the only fount of authoritative information on the point is the Home Office itself. Nevertheless, Section 2 of the Order does not appear to leave doubt in the matter—and certainly Sub-sections (iii) to (vi) of Section 2, in that they do not particularise any special trades, must be understood to refer to all trades where there processes are carried out, and therefore to the building trade with others so correlated. The workmen obviously concerned are such as stonemasons and flint workers, bricklayers and their labourers, concreters, and maybe plasterers. Hence building contracts from now onwards should provide for these risks and that they be covered by the contractor.

W. T. CRESWELL.

3, Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.4.
29 *May* 1929.

THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES (SILICOSIS) SCHEME 1928.

Section 2 of the above Scheme reads as follows:—

2. Commencement and Application of Scheme.—This Scheme shall come into force on 1 February 1929 and shall apply to all workmen employed at any time on or after 1 January 1929 in any of the following processes:—

(i) Mining or quarrying of silica rock. For the purposes of this Scheme silica rock includes quartz, quartzite, ganister, sandstone, gristone and chert, but does not include natural sand or rotten rock, or any rock containing less than 50 per cent. free silica;

(ii) drilling and blasting in silica rock in or incidental to the mining or quarrying of other minerals;

(iii) sawing, planing, dressing, shaping, cutting or carving of silica rock;

(iv) breaking, crushing, grinding, sieving, mixing or packing of silica rock or of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica or any admixture containing such materials; or any process ancillary thereto;

(v) handling or moving of silica rock, or of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica, in or incidental to the processes mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs;

(vi) breaking, crushing, or grinding of flint or materials containing ground flint; or handling, moving, sieving, mixing or packing of broken, crushed or ground flint or materials containing such flint;

(vii) in the undermentioned trades the processes specified and those processes only, namely:—

Foundries and Metal Works.

(*a*) In works engaged in the manufacture of steel or in steel foundries crushing or grinding of silica rock or any handling incidental to such crushing or grinding, or crushing or grinding of bricks or other articles containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica (SiO_2);

(*b*) freeing of steel castings from adherent sand or other silicious substance, excepting work done upon the foundry floor;

(*c*) sandblasting of metal or articles of metal by means of compressed air with the use of quartzose sand or crushed silica rock or flint ;

Potteries.

(*a*) The milling of flint or crushing or grinding of silica rock or dried quartzose sand ;

(*b*) any process in or incidental to the manufacture of china or earthenware, including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware, and earthenware tiles, up to and including the preparation for glazing but excluding underglaze decorating and modelling and mould making where these processes are carried on in separate rooms ;

(*c*) polishing, sorting or grinding on a power driven wheel in connection with the grinding of glost ware, and tile slabbing.

Tin Mines.

(*a*) Any operation underground ;

(*b*) breaking or crushing of the ore or the containing rock above ground or any handling or moving incidental thereto.

Provided that nothing in this Scheme shall apply to the employment of a workman in any process included in the Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1925 (*a*) or the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1927 (*b*).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF COAL RESIDUES IN CONCRETE.

The Science Standing Committee are asked to draw the attention of members to Mr. P. J. Waldram's notes, which appeared in the JOURNAL of 9 March, on the report of the above Joint Committee. Owing to a clerical error the address of the Association of Floor Constructors, at which copies of the report can be obtained, was wrongly given as 55, Victoria Street. The correct address is 53, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and the price of the report is 1s. 6d.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students at the meeting of the Council held on the 10 June 1929.

BROADBENT : RICHARD, 21, Hopwood Bank, Horsforth.
COX : FRANK RUSSELL, Stowe House, Knowle, Warwickshire.
CRUICKSHANK : GEORGE LESLIE, The Neuk, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.
DICKINSON : GILBERT, 136, Soothill Lane, Batley, Yorks.
FIRTH : THOMAS FREDERICK, 15, St. Michael's Square, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.
HARRIS : LEONARD DAVID, 128, King Henry's Road, N.W.3.
INNES : DOUGLAS WILLIAM, 17, Caledonian Place, Aberdeen.
JACKSON : GEOFFREY HART, The Croft, Abington, Northampton.
MCINTOSH : CHARLES WILKIE, Pendennis Close, King's Norton, Birmingham.
MCLAREN : IAN HASTINGS, Abbotsville, Cults, Aberdeenshire.
MORREAU : CECIL JOSEPH, Highfield, Didsbury, Manchester.
MORRISON : ROBERT JAMES, 24, Cedar Place, Aberdeen.
MORTER : PHILIP SIDNEY PELHAM, 26, Princes Avenue, Liverpool.
NIGHTINGALE : DOUGLAS ERIC, 283, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.
OWEN : HERBERT, " Gadlys," 65, Monmouth Road, Wallasey
RANDALL : GERALD FRAYNE, Flat 3, 23 Soho Square, W.1.
ROSE : JOHN CRUIKSHANK, 103, Rosebery Road, Muswell Hill, N.10.
ROSS : ROBERT, 82, Ashley Terrace, Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.
ROTH : STANLEY HENRY JAMES, South African Students' Club, 8, Granville Place, W.1.
SMITH : GEORGE ALEXANDER NUTTALL, Sherwood, Boar's Hill, Oxford.
STEPHEN : NORMAN, 42, Union Grove, Aberdeen.
STEPHENSON : GORDON, 40, Walton Village, Walton, Liverpool.
WILSON : JOHN CRAVEN, Langside, Selborne Road, Sidcup.

PROBATIONERS.

During the month of May 1929 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute :—

ALCOCK : JOSEPH PATRICK, Melwood, Deysbrook Lane, West Derby, Liverpool.
ALLEN : FREDERIC GLENLYN, 18, Heathfield Place, Cardiff.
ALLSOPP : HAROLD BRUCE, St. Leonard's, Gerald Road, Worthing, W. Sussex.
BANKES : MICHAEL JEROME RICHARD, Uplands, Turleigh, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
BARNES : EDWARD JOHN, 15, Aberdare Road, Ponders End, Enfield, Middlesex.
BISHOP : HUGH GUY, The Manor House, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
BRANDON-JONES : NOEL, The Poplars, Berkhamstead.
BROWN : JOHN HUBERT, 8, Amberley Street, Liverpool.
COLLEY : JACK SHIPMAN, 9, Ashbourne Avenue, Bridlington.
CORNU : PAUL EUGENE, 166, Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale, W.9.
DEONALKAR : MARESHWAR VINAYAK, Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, India.
EDGAR : JOHN CHARLES, 18, Waterford Road, Oxton, Cheshire.
FLETCHER : ROSEMARY SALMON, 31, Willowbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
HEMSON : WILLIAM REGINALD, Mission House, New Lane, near Ormskirk, Lancs.
JAMES : WALTER JOHN LESLIE, The Knoll, South Canterbury.
JENKINS : JOHN, 10, John Street, Kincardine, Fife.
KNIGHT : CYRIL ATLEE, Atlee, Gervis Road, Bournemouth.
LOCK : SIDNEY CHARLES, 24, Married Quarters, R.M. Depot, Deal.
MASON : GEORGE RONALD, " Brocklesby," Gt. Georges Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
MAYO : MARY ISOBEL, 131, Bedford Street, Liverpool.
MCLEAN : PETER, 73, Cartside Street, Langside, Glasgow.
MORREAU : CECIL JOSEPH, Highfield, Didsbury, Manchester.
NIGHTINGALE : DOUGLAS ERIC, 283, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.18.
PEEL : THOMAS EDWARD, 832, Great Horton Road, Bradford, Yorks.
READ : SAMUEL CHARLES, " Stanmore," Gibbet Hill, Kenilworth.
ROBERTSON : DAVID LAMBERT, 19, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3.
ROWE : SIMEON TREVELYAN, " Lanteglos," The Bridle Way, Wallington, Surrey.
SERGENT : WILLIAM HENRY, Truro, Crescent Road, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
SMITH : DAVID REEKIE, 8, Hayburn Crescent, Glasgow, W.1.
SMITH : KENNETH REGINALD, 68, Belgrave Road, Westminster, S.W.1.
STEPHEN : NORMAN, 42, Union Grove, Aberdeen.
THOMSON : ROBERT, 39, Richmondhill Road, Aberdeen.
WETHERALL : HAROLD CHARLES, 1, Fairfield Road, Crouch End, N.8.
WILLMOT : ERIC CHARLES, Cribb Island, via Nudgee, Brisbane, Queensland.
WOOD : JOHN CHARLES SAVILE, " Ryecoates," Methley, Leeds.

THE OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP

Attention is called to the fact that the last day for the receipt of applications for admission to the competition for the Owen Jones Studentship has been extended from 1 July 1929 to 31 August 1929.

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the Office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on 16, 17 and 18 October 1929.

The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is 1 October 1929.

Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

Notices

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

MONDAY 15 JULY 1929 AT 6 P.M.

A Special General Meeting will be held on Monday, 15 July 1929, at 6 p.m., to resume the consideration of the Council's proposals for the revision of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges adjourned from the General Meeting held on 10 June 1929.

A copy of the revised Scale was enclosed with the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL dated 18 May 1929.

Members who desire to propose amendments to the draft revised Scale are asked to submit them worded in such a form that they can readily be voted upon and thus avoid prolonged discussion.

R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

REFERENDUM BY POSTAL VOTE.

At the Ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, 24 June 1929, the following report of the Scrutineers on the result of the referendum by postal vote, was read :—

MEETING OF THE SCRUTINEERS, FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 1929.

We beg to report that 5,135 voting papers were issued and 2,637 votes were recorded. 18 voting papers arrived after the stipulated date and were not considered. 14 voting papers were invalid.

The result of the referendum is as follows :—

In favour of the Resolution ..	1,930 votes
Against the Resolution	693 ,,
Majority in favour	1,237 ,,

These figures include amendments in votes resulting from circulars issued.

The following Resolution of the Royal Institute of British Architects is therefore carried :—

" That the draft Bye-laws sent out to the Members of the R.I.B.A. with the circular letter from the Secretary dated 5 June 1929, be approved and adopted in lieu of the existing Bye-laws and that such draft Bye-laws be forthwith submitted to His Majesty's Privy Council for approval in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter of 1887."

E. J. W. HIDER [*F.*], *Chairman.*
ERNEST G. ALLEN [*F.*].
CHARLES H. FREEMAN [*L.*].
T. FRANK GREEN [*F.*].
RONALD TOPHAM [*A.*].
GEOFFREY C. WILSON [*F.*].

The following analysis of the votes received is published for the information of Members :—

	In favour of Resolution.	Against the Resolution.	Majority in favour of Resolution.	Invalid.
Fellows ..	662	105	557	9
Associates	600	429	171	1
Licentiates	668	159	509	4
	1,930	693	1,237	14

EXHIBITION IN THE R.I.B.A. GALLERIES.

An exhibition of photographs of Modern American Skyscrapers, kindly lent by Mr. Alfred C. Bossom [*F.*], will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from Monday, 22 July to Friday, 2 August inclusive, and will be open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturday, 2 p.m.)

CHARING CROSS EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of drawings and models illustrating various Charing Cross Bridge Schemes has been arranged by the London Society, and is now on view at Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.

The exhibition is open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily, except Fridays and Sundays, when it is open from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is free except on Tuesdays (1s.), and Wednesdays and Thursdays (6d.).

ITEMS OF STREET WORK IN BILLS OF QUANTITIES.

The attention of the Council has been called by the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board to the increasing practice of architects and surveyors of including in Bills of Quantities items of street work such as paving, flagging and the connections of sewers and drains, a class of work which can only be done by the Local Authorities themselves.

As tenders for such work cannot be secured from Local Authorities, contractors in submitting their tenders can only include an estimate of the cost of such items based upon their previous experience, and the amount so assessed is frequently found to be insufficient to meet the Local Authority's charges when the account is received.

The Council therefore recommend that the proper method of dealing with such items in the quantities is to include them as provisional sums.

THE SPECIFICATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

The attention of the Council has been called to a growing tendency among architects of specifying materials less by descriptions of quality and more by the use of proprietary names. The Council urge upon members of the Institute the advisability of allowing builders the greatest reasonable latitude of choice in fulfilling the requirements of the specification.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, 2 DECEMBER 1929.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship Class are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 2 December, 1929, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 28 September 1929.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (*b*) and (*cii*) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

Competitions

PROPOSED COLD STORE AT TALINN, ESTONIA.

Particulars of the above competition may be seen at the office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

SIMON BOLIVAR MEMORIAL.

PRELIMINARY DETAILS OF A COMPETITION FOR THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE LIBERATOR BOLIVAR IN THE CITY OF QUITO.

A competition has been opened for the erection in Quito of a monument to Bolivar.

The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a Committee to organise and carry out the said competition.

A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists and art critics will judge the works presented.

The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than 31 October 1929.

The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the purpose of erecting the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction.

Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third.

The decision of the Jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana, of Quito, for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

Members' Column

EXECUTIVE TOWN PLANNER, PUNJAB.

The High Commissioner for India is prepared to receive applications for an appointment as an Executive Town Planner in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch of the Government of the Punjab. Candidates must be natural-born British subjects and the children of British subjects, and of good character and sound physique. They must be between 30 and 40 years of age on 1 October 1929. They must be Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute and must be either (*a*) a Chartered Civil Engineer, (*b*) an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects by examination, or (*c*) possess an engineering degree exempting the holder from Parts A and B of the Institution of Civil Engineers Examination for Associate Membership, or (*d*) have completed a course of architectural training at an Institution or University recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects as exempting from their examination. In addition they should have had at least five years' practical experience of designing and executing town planning schemes. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a candidate who has acquired practical experience of this nature in India. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, and applications must be submitted not later than 1 July 1929.

MESSRS. E. G. HARRISON AND TRACEY.

MR. LEONARD W. TRACEY [*A.*] has entered into partnership with Mr. E. G. Harrison, Architect, of County Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham, under the title of Messrs. E. G. Harrison and Tracey.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. MURRAY, DELVES AND MURRAY have moved their Eastbourne office from 25 Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne, to 13a, Enys Road (telephone No. 3155). The address and telephone number of their London office remains the same.

ON and after 24 June the address of Mr. Percy J. Waldram, F.S.I., will be altered from 27 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, to 9 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1 (telephone, Chancery 8330). Mr. Waldram has taken into partnership his eldest son, Mr. J. M. Waldram, B.Sc., practising under the title of Jno. Waldram and Son as hitherto.

PARTNER WANTED.

OLD-ESTABLISHED West London Architect is open to take young Architect just starting practice as Junior Partner.—Apply Box No. 1768, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

A.R.I.B.A. desires Partnership in established London practice where greater scope. Ten years' own practice in small town 60 miles from London, with good connection, which could be kept as a branch office.—Reply Box 2459, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP required by Fellow, 14 years principal important practice abroad, desired for family reasons settle in London. Capital available, good City connections. Interview can be arranged in London during July.—Apply Box 9429, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. with exceptional experience, particularly in the design of large high-class buildings, public and domestic, desires partnership, or position with view to partnership.—Apply Box 1559, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

ASSOCIATE of the Institute, with offices in Lincoln's Inn Fields, has fine room to let, with service attendance for entrance, etc. Would suit provincial firm requiring London office, or one commencing practice, admirably. Open to discuss conditions with suitable applicant, who must be a principal and a member of the Institute.—Apply Box No. 8629, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

LONDON Architect [*F.*] has small office with attached lobby vacant immediately; West Central district; fitted drawing table and shelves. Rent £12 quarterly, inclusive. Clerical facilities. Telephone, etc.,

could be arranged.—Reply Box 3151, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

FELLOW of the Institute, with a West-end office, having a room to spare, desires to meet another architect with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Apply Box 7474, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

Minutes XXII

SESSION 1928–1929.

At the Sixteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1928–1929, held on Monday, 24 June 1929, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 25 Fellows (including 12 members of Council), 9 Associates (including 1 member of Council), 4 Licentiates (including 1 member of Council), 1 Hon. Associate, and several visitors.

The Minutes of the Business General Meeting held on 10 June, 1929, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of :—

Mr. Alexander Hamilton Scott, elected Licentiate 1911 ;

Mr. Alfred Edward Watson, elected Licentiate 1911 ;

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following member attending for the first time since his election was formally admitted by the President :—

Mr. A. L. Horsburgh [*F.*].

The President delivered an Address on the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur Victor Alexandre Frédéric Laloux, Hon. Corr. Member of Paris, and in the unavoidable absence of Monsieur Laloux requested His Excellency the French Ambassador, who was present, to accept the Medal on behalf of Monsieur Laloux.

His Excellency the French Ambassador briefly responded.

The Secretary read a letter from the President of the Société Centrale des Architectes Français expressing the appreciation of the Société on the honour conferred upon Monsieur Laloux.

On the invitation of the President, Sir John Simpson, Past President, Mr. Arthur J. Davis [*F.*] and Major-General Sir Fabian Ware [*Hon. A.*] addressed the meeting and referred to Monsieur Laloux's achievements as an architect and his work on behalf of architectural education.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Vice-President, having referred to the important services rendered to the Institute by the President during his term of office, a hearty vote of thanks to the President was passed by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The Secretary read the following report of the Scrutineers on the referendum recently taken by postal vote on the R.I.B.A. Development Scheme :—

We beg to report that 5,135 voting papers were issued, and 2,637 votes were recorded. 18 voting papers arrived after the stipulated date and were not considered. 14 voting papers were invalid.

The result of the referendum is as follows :—

In favour of the Resolution	..	1,930 votes
Against the Resolution	.. ..	693 ,,
Majority in favour	.. ..	1,237 ,,

These figures include amendments in votes resulting from circulars issued.

The following Resolution of the Royal Institute of British Architects is therefore carried :—

"That the draft Bye-laws sent out to the Members of the R.I.B.A. with the circular letter from the Secretary dated 5 June 1929, be approved and adopted in lieu of the existing Bye-laws and that such draft Bye-laws be forthwith submitted to His Majesty's Privy Council for approval in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter of 1887."

E. J. W. HIDER [*F.*], *Chairman.*
ERNEST G. ALLEN [*F.*].
CHARLES H. FREEMAN [*L.*].
T. FRANK GREEN [*F.*].
RONALD TOPHAM [*A.*].
GEOFFREY C. WILSON [*F.*].

The proceedings closed at 9.15 p.m.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1929: 13 July; 10 August; 21 September; 19 October.